F FRANKLIN

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, - AT THE -

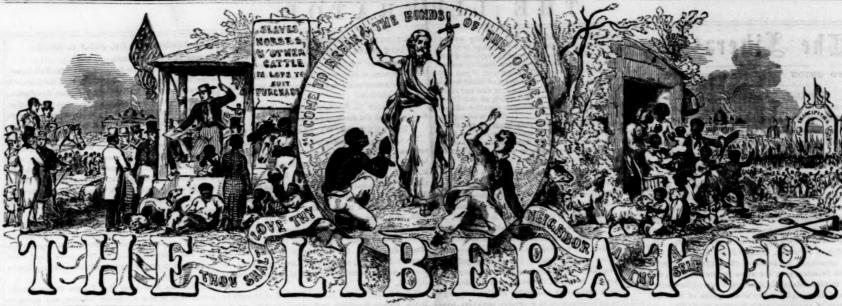
ATTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILL BOBERT P. WALLCUT, General Agent.

TERMS - Two dollars and lifty cents per an Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

pollags, if payment be made in advance. TAll remittances are to be made, and all letters elating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE The following gentlemen constitute the Finanamittee, but are not responsible for any of lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-

COND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, BIRD WENDELL WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1525.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our patners, in

FRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must welk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 11.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. HOW SLAVERY IS DEFENDED, &c. Extracts from a Discourse, entitled . Our Duty in relation to Southern Slavery,' delivered at South

Hingham, Jan. 29, 1860, by Rev. J. J. BRAYTON :-There are arguments, not without apparent plau-There are arguments, not without apparent plau-nibility, in favor of the proposition that Slavery is right. I notice them, for I am speaking impartial-ly. I only regret that I have not read the South-side views of Dr. Adams, that I might present them

le views of Dr. Adams, that the property of the light. For fully, and in their best possible light. It is claimed that, in general, the physical condition of the Slaves of the South is preferable to that the free negroes of the North, — that they are

tion of the charge of the North,—that they are better fed, better clothed, and enjoy more bodily emforts; when rendered helpless by illness or old

comforts; when rendered age, they are not turned out to the cold and uncertain charities of the world, but kindly nourished and cherished to the last. It is claimed that there

less invidious distinctions on the ground of color the South, than at the North;—that, instead the Northern coldness, which passes by the color-

d man on the other side, there are often genuine and tender attachments between the families of the slaveholders and slaves themselves. It is also

own nation on their native soil. In mitigation of the acknowledged evils of the system, it is claimed that they are not overtasked,—that they are seldom

one, except as purpose of the master's stern necessity, and that it is the ustom to avoid, if possible, the separation of families, and the slave is allowed to find, if he can, his

lies, and the slave is allowed to find, if he can, his own purchaser; to select his own master whom he will serve. It is claimed, also, that while the superior native enterprise and executive skill of the white race is requisite to the development of the natural resources of the southern soil and climate, the requisite manual labor can be successfully persent the product of the southern soil and climate,

ormed only by another and distinct race, whose bysical adaptation befits those warmer latitudes. And it is claimed, too, that the African race are,

rative inferiority, incompetent to the attainment, to full appreciation and enjoyment of the highest rms of civilized independence, and, therefore,

rally and properly occupy a position of civil

These last two claims, though they seem plausi-

These last two clarims, though they seem hyadshe, are still questionable, and as yet, I think, unestablished. The others now enumerated I cordially and undoubtingly admit. In the face of northern prejudice, which loves to make the most of the worst features of slavery, holding them up constantly to view, and which is slow to admit any plea

whatever in apology or mitigation of its acknow-ledged evils, I cordially, freely, gladly admit those claims. I admit them on the ground of the unani-mous and undisproved professions of Southern men;

of the testimony of anti-slavery men who have visited the South, and become acquainted with the institution and its workings; and I admit them

that is hostile to humanity, may be, nevertheless, lar from destitute of humanity itself. And if our interest for the slave be genuine, we will welcome with gratitude and delight the assurance that he is

degree, by ministries of human kindness. But, I say, those are only mitigations, creditable mitigations of slavery. They do not show the institution to be good, they fail to justify its evils.

Next in unjustifiableness to the use of warlike weapons, is the indulgence and manifestation, on the part of the North, of the warlike spirit towards the slaveholders of the South. But still, such a

spirit, it grieves me to say, appears to prevail in our abolition presses and conventions, to animate anti-slavery speeches, in the senate, on the rostrum, and in the pulpit, and to be breathed unsparingly from the lips, even of the so-called philanthropist and the professed disciple of the lowly Christ.

All this is unpolyfixing unmany, and wickedly.

All this is unchristian, unmanly, and wickedly wrong. It is wickedness in the heart of him who indules it,—a sin against him towards whom it is

sted, while its only tendency is to stimulate

e resistance of the slaveholder against our argu-ents and appeals, and to tighten the very bonds

the South,—insulted the South; they have menaced the South. Our tone has been spiteful, unduly obtrusive and dictatorial. We have assumed our-

solvinuse and dictatorial. We have assumed our-whres to be the paragons of virtug, and, on all oc-casions, drawn inviduous contrasts between ourselves and them. We have persistently done these things ill we have justly awakened their indignation, and

rounding arms of this institution, is unable to see its crils as we behold them. Perhaps he honestly regards it as just and right. On this ground, he is certainly entitled to our courteous and Christian regard. But, if he feels it to be wrong, he may yet consider it a just a feel in the second of the second o

atly fed and clothed, cared for in old age, necessary evils of his lot alleviated, in some

except as punishment for refractoriness, or

that even the intellectual, and, above all. religious condition of the slaves in the Southern States, is rendered greatly superior to that of their

not with the outrightness of Longfellow's anti-slave-ry cant, the books, nevertheless, squinted that way, and had the taint of Northern fanaticism in them. them in the free, as well as in the slave States, are Now that our students of medicine have come home to stand by home institutions, it is time that home institutions stood by them. We are not saying that medical students should not use the books best cal-

because, also, they are reasonable in themselves, insenuch as humanity, even in its coldest aspect, could not be expected to withhold all that these caims demand. But, in admitting these claims so ordially and freely, it must not be overlooked that they do not justify, but only mitigate the evil in behalf of which they are made. It is welcome to our hearts to know that the slaveholder, notwithstanding his unfortunate connection with a system that is hostile to humanity may be presymboles.

SELECTIONS.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

ments and appeals, and to tighten the very bonds which we seek to loose.

If our advocates of Anti-Slavery complain that the prospects of the cause of freedom are less favorable to-day than they were 'a few years ago,' if the cause seem hopeless now, whereas it did not even appear 'difficult' then, the cause of all this—I hesitate not to avow it—may be found lying very har their own doors. They have withheld the fraternal spirit. They have been ungenerous.—They have been uncharitable. They have been intelerant. They have scolded the South,—denounced To the Editor of the Sligo Champion: DEAR SIR,-Mr. William Smith O'Brien having given his opinions to his country, and to the world, on American slavery, they have become a legitimate subject for criticism; and when we reflect on the intimate relation which subsists between Ireland and the United States—so large a proportion of their population being Irishmen—the opinions of so distinguished an Irishman as Mr. O'Brien, on that distinguished an Irishman as Mr. O'Brien, on that subject, should be strictly canvassed; particularly as (Lassert) it is a fact, which will not be denied by any truthful and well-informed man, that our countrymen in America have not been faithful, as a body, (there are, doubtless, many noble exceptions to this rule,) to those principles of liberty which were to be expected from a people who exclaimed loudly before the world against oppression at home, and who left the land of their birth in the expectation of finding greater freedom in the country of loudly before the world against oppression at home, and who left the land of their birth in the expectation of finding greater freedom in the country of their adoption; but in which country they joined hands with the oppressor, and have always been found among the determined foes of the equal rights of the colored race; thus giving the lie to their own convictions of duty, and telling the stranger that Ireland sent forth unworthy men, who prated of their own wrongs, but who were willing to heap tenfold greater wrongs upon others, who ought to be the object of their nearest sympathies, because they, too, were passing through the furnace of affiction. I have been long jealous of the honor of my country on this point; it is a vital point, one upon which there can be no halting between two opinions. That man who makes a slave of his fellow-man, who holds him as a chattel, a thing, a brute, not entitled to any of the rights of humanity; that man is a robber in the first degree, and the Irishman who does not hold him as such, almost deserves to be made a slave of himself.

What said Jefferson, one of the first of American statesmen, and himself a slaveholder:—One hour of American statesmen, and a himself a slaveholder:—One hour of American statesmen, and himself a slaveholder:—One hour of American statesmen, and a himself a slaveholder:—One of the first of American statesmen, and himself a slaveholder:—One of the first of American statesmen, and himself a slaveholder:—One of the first of American statesmen, and himself a slaveholder in the same of the sl an we have justly awakened their indignation, and aroused their resentment,—till at length, in exasperation, they, instead of freeing their slaves at our demand, return us railing for railing, insult for insult, contempt for contempt;—intimating at length, and not without reason, their more than willingness to part from our company. If we were in their stead, we would act as they do, and I fear, with even less forbearance than they. Perhaps the Southerner, born and educated within the surrounding arms of this institution is mable to see organ. But, if he feels it to be wrong, he may yet consider it a misfortune unavoidably entailed upon him, rather than a sin for which he is wholly responsible. On this ground, he is entitled to our commiscration and kind assistance. But, even if he knows it to be an unjustifiable wrong, still, a just pride, with a sense of manly honor, cannot allow his peers to hurl the wrong with contempt and meance into hie face.

What said Jefferson, one of the first of American bases of manly honor, cannot allow his peers to hurl the wrong with contempt and meace into his face.

It is not strange that they view us as hypocrites and fanatics, when, professing philanthropy, we take like madmen — professing benevolence, we man, it is the very height of folly, provided we are sincer in the profession of our purpose. It is not way to reform a man, to drive him beyond our reach you insult and contempt. Passion is not argument. Lemaciation is not logic. Scorn and bitterness are only convincing to our own disadvantage. If we wince such a spirit as this, our Southern neighbors.

What said Jefferson, one of the first of American statesmen, and himself a slave of Immediate the first of American as the convented as a state of many to the first of American distance. What said Jefferson, one of the first of American distance as a state of minest of American as the convented as a state of minest. What said Jefferson, one of the first of American distance as a state of minest. It is now take the man statesmen, and himself a slaveholder — One hour of American distances and himself a slaveholder — One hour of American distances as a state of minest. It is now take them as a trizuns.

Countrymen, is this—or the slavery in which it has its origin—right, in the sight of God? Did He not make of one blood all the nations of men? And are we not doing despite to Him when we despite our brethren who are colored like ourselves? My countrymen, I entreat you to think on these points of deep disappointment. This distinguished man expressed, it is true, in plain language, his own in the profession of our purpose. It is not strate for the true honor and glory of my country, when the reality of the not make of one blood all the nations of men? And are we not doing despite to Him when we despite our brethren who are colored like ourselves? My countrymen, I entreat you to think on these times in the profession of our purpose. It is not strate for the true honor and glor

It is time that we were rid of Yankee school books. Ever since Morse published his Geography, in which there were flings at the institutions of the South, the school books of the North which flooded the South—in fact, we have had no other school and I had a right to expect it from him, a stern denounced the support of the state of the support of the

systems to stand by home institutions, it is time that home institutions stood by them. We are not saying that medical students should not use the books best catal culated to teach them their duties—medical books do not interfere with the slavery question—but we do say that the books in which they are taught to read, and from which they derive their first impressions, should be sound, conservative and constitutional. There is treason to the South in many of these northern school books. And they have made us very squesanish, until lately, in proclaiming the more right of slavery.

Mr. O Coner, a northern man, has spoken out as strongly and as truly for the institution of slavery as Senator Haumond himself, in his most able estage to the strongly and as truly for the institution of slavery as Senator Haumond himself, in his most able estage to the strongly and as truly for the institution of slavery as Senator Haumond himself, in his most able estage to the strongly and as truly for the institution of slavery with the strongly and as truly for the institution of slavery and sometimes they do not not hat subject. We have been too much in the habit of apologizing for slavery, which our youths read the strongly and and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, and the result is that when they do not reason, land, because it was a sin against God, and a crime against man, to hold human beings as slaves; and I ask these departed worthies to frown on their suc-

GEMS FROM THE BOSTON PILOT.

The Life of John Brown, by J. Redpath, and published by Thayer & Eldridge, of Boston—is a s—tub, crammed with inconsistencies, mistatements, daring falsehoods, and absurd blasphemies. It cannot hold together long, but its short existence will help to increase the horror and disgust already existing for such public nuisances as Brown, Howe, Wilson, Redpath, Phillips, Parker, &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Calumet is a periodical started by Mr. John Beeson, an Englishman, who is burning with love feel sympathy for him, i. e., if he is honest in his endeavors, and we hope he is. Would to heaven the abolitionists took Mr. Beeson by the hand, and let the Wooley-heads go! how happier the public weal would be! By-the-bye, Mr. B. ought to secure Rev. father De Smet's endorsement; it would

weal would be! By-the-bye, Mr. B. ought to secure Rev. father De Smet's endorsement; it would outweigh all the Kirks, Beechers, Bellows, Phillips, &c., in creation.

I appeal to the departed spirits of those Irishmen in the British Parliament, who, to a man—not one member proving renegade—supported Wilberforce in his motion for the abolition of the slave trade; and I entreat my countrymen, in this more advanced day of civilization, to follow their lead for the speedy everthesy of every remaining vestige of

advanced day of civilization, to follow their lead for the speedy overthrow of every remaining vestige of a system so adverse to every noble principle in the heart of man, as chattel slavery unquestionably is.

We, in Ireland, have never yet, as we ought to have done, taken a right and manly grip in our consciences, of the principle of liberty; that principle would teach us to demand for others the freedom we claimed for ourselves—and to make no abatement in our demand. But we have not so acted in America. There, as a general rule, the Irish emigrant has taken sides with the man-stealer; the has either done so directly, by open advocacy of his criminal practices, or, indirectly, by sneaking away from his duty, and holding his tongue, while giving his vote on the wrong side. This criminal and unmanly conduct on the part of Irishmen is the true cause of our unpopularity in America. Our labor is useful there, and, therefore, the Americans would welcome us to their shores; but we disgust labor is useful there, and, therefore, the Americans would welcome us to their shores; but we disgust them too often by our sad inconsistency to our professed principles of liberty and justice, and also by the intemperate habits we so frequently take with us from home. We must become a self-respecting

dollars, or be liable to a fine of ten dollars for every five days that they remain in the city without complying with the ordinance.

These young men, discharged at the Federal Capital from on board a United States vessel, on which they had performed faithful service, when met with this rascally Federal ordinance, knew nothing about Kansas, and among the bravest defenders of that Terminant of the control of the capital forms and they had no

the Avenue House, and upon whom these colored men were in the habit of waiting. They interfered to save them from these oppressive fines. In so do-ing, they explained the case to the Mayor of Wash-ington. He admitted the law to be a hard one, and men were in the habit of waiting. They interfered to save them from these oppressive fines. In so doing, they explained the case to the Mayor of Washington. He admitted the law to be a hard one, and suggested that, as these young men were servants at the hotel of Messrs. Potter and Covode, they might properly claim that they (the colored persons) be exempt from the operation of the ordinance as their servants; and that, in this way, and in this way only, could they be saved from the payment of the \$50 each, and a fine of \$10 each for every five days during which they had neglected to register their names. Under these circumstances, and at the suggestion of the Mayor, Messrs. Potter and Covode, having meanwhile employed these colored men, addressed notes to the Mayor, claiming them as their servants; and whereapon they were discharged.

In return for their humane interference in behalf of these defenceless boys, the press of Washington, and especially The Constitution, the organ of Mr. Buchanan, pours out its foulest abuse upon Messrs. Potter and Covode, perverting the facts, representing them as having been purchasing negroes, at trying to evade the municipal laws of Washington, and more of the same sort. Their notes to the Mayor, or the officer to whom one-third of the same sort. Their notes to the Mayor, or the officer to whom one-third of the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, nor do we the fines was payable, we know not, no

strying to evade the manicipal have of Weshington, and crise of Hange him. Hange him. Hange him the street of the constraints. Through whose interposition this term of the constraints. Through whose interposition that the constraints of the fine was payable, we have not, nor down and haveling evapore organs, to not consensus apon those scandinos transactions. We do not were adult has a secondary and the secondary of the direct was a secondary and the secondary of the secondary of the direct was a secondary and the secondary of the secondary of

Some three months since, two colored men, free citizens of Philadelphia, returned from the Paraguay Expedition on board a Government vessel, and were landed at the Navy Yard in Washington, where they were honorably discharged. Wishing to return home after their long absence in the service of the United States, they repaired to the railroad depot at Washington, to take the cars for Philadelphia, when they were met by a regulation which requires all colored persons, ere they can obtain tickets, to file a bond to indemnify the railroad company against loss in case they shall be claimed as slaves. Having no friends or acquaintances in Washington, of course they could furnish no securities for such a bond, and so had to abandon the idea of going to Philadelphia, for the present; and, finally, they obtained employment as servants at the Avenue House, a hotel in Washington.

But the slave-fiend would not let these innocent young men alone. About ten days since, being still at work at the Avenue House, they were arrested, under a municipal regulation or ordinance, as non-resident negroes; this ordinance requiring that persons of African descent, coming into Washington, shall have their names registered, and pay fifty dollars, or be liable to a fine of ten dollars for every five days that they remain in the city without complying with the ordinance.

These recuted and being crected, che we doubt whether this would ultimately be a dollar's loss to the cuntry. They are dollar in the present public buildings of suitable descriptions elsewhere. Therefore, we trust Congress will not vote a dollar to go on with them, until the country sees whether the group in the present is and interesting the caliment of the country sees whether the group in the present said in the group in the present public buildings and the form of the United States, they could be taken down, removed, and used in the new edifices. At all events, Congress should not sink another dollar in the present public buildings and like the fine of ten dollars for e have a right to suspect that our motives are not what we profess,—that our purposes are not religious, but political; for how should bitter water flow from a sweet fountain?

DESPICABLE DIABOLISM IN THE DIS
TRICT.

Some three months since, two colored men, free citizens of Philadelphia, returned from the Parathe rest. Even it his were true, which it is not, in the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the case of any Irishman, is that a reason for the country.

NORTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

It is time that we were rid of Vankee school.

It is time that we were rid of Vankee school.

this rascally Federal ordinance, knew nothing about the requisition as to registration, and they had no fifty dollars to pay for a license for remaining in Washington. In fact, they did not wish to stay there at all, but were doing their best to go to their homes in Philadelphia, when they encountered this oppressive railroad regulation, which compelled them to remain and seek employment on the spot, for doing which, they subjected themselves to other penalties.

Kansas, and among the bravest defenders of that Territory, who, with his son, was kidnapped by a band of Missouri ruffians, and incarcerated some weeks in Plate city jail, and subsequently in the jail at St. Joseph, from which he was adroitly liberated by a company of friends from Lawrence, after having experienced much suffering, has just published a pamphlet, entitled—* The Narrative of John Doy, of pamphlet, entitled- The Narrative of John Doy, of The fact of the arrest became known to Mr. Pot. Kansas - a plain, unvarnished tale' - making 132 ter, Member of Congress from Wisconsin, and Mr. pages, and sold at 25 cents. To give our readers an Covode, Member from Pennsylvania, who board at idea of the insults, outrages and sufferings inflicted idea of the insults, outrages and sufferings inflicted upon Dr. Doy and his son, we make the following extracts from this thrilling narrative :-

doors, in order that the curiosity of the people might thus be gratified. Hundreds of persons came and peered through the windows of the room to look at us.

After eating, we were again marched into the streets. Our reception there was even more demonical than on the previous night. Everybody seemed to be out; and oaths, yells, and insults, with cries of 'Give 'em hemp!' 'The rope is ready!' accompanied us to the Court House, whither we were carried for examination.

There we were taken into a large unfinished room, filled to overflowing with the unwashed and unter-

There we were taken into a large unfinished room, filled to overflowing with the unwashed and unterrified Democracy of Weston. It was a rough room, with bare brick walls, and open rafters overhead, from which hung down, directly above where we were placed, three new ropes with a hangman's knot at the end of each. The prospect, at this moment, would certainly have been alarming to a nervous man, or to any one who had not had our five years' experience in Kansas. The fierce faces, rough and dirty, with the inevitable pipe, or torough and dirty, with the inevitable pipe, or to bace salva, marking the corners of the mouth, that glowered savagely upon us; the significant ropes that dangled above our heads, and the open, fiercely uttered threats which filled the hall, interspersed with the strangest oatls that ears ever listened to, suggested all the horrors of mobocratic violence.

olence.
At this time I thought, as did my son, that our hour had come, and that two of the hangman's nooses above our heads would not long remain empty. It was evident, from the muttered threats of the crowd, that violence would be attempted; while from the windows we could see the streets, through which we should have to pass, filled with an excited mob, whose cries and shouts rent the air. We were both ready to meet our expected fate like men; but, to leave no stone unturned, I again addressed the magistrates, and demanded their protec-tion. They were evidently ararmed for the result; and, after a short consultation, we were hastily and, after a short consultation, we were hastily taken out by a side door, down the stairs into a deserted back street, and hurried into a little filthy calaboose. While there, I said to the marshal, 'Lewis, I would rather have been hung by the mobitan treated in this manner.' 'Ah!' he replied; 'we don't mean to let the abolitionists make capital out of our hanging you.' About dark, when the streets were empty, we were taken to the hotel, where we were carried into the attic, handcuffed, and a guard set over us; the colored people being

and a guard set over us; the colored people being already there, in another part of it. While we lay thus chained in that dismal garret, While we lay thus chained in that dismal garret, we were infamously abused. Drunken ruffians continually came in to look at, and gratify their malice on the live abolitionists, as they called us. Some kicked us in the body as we lay on the floor; some, more brutal, in the face. At last my son, goaded to frenzy by the continued insult and abuse, jumped up, and lifting his shackled hands above his head, his face being covered with blood from the blows he had received, exclaimed, 'You think you can cheaply insult, and even overpower a fettered man; cheaply insult, and even overpower a fettered man; but you can never, never subdue me, and using his chains as a weapon, he drove them all out, clearing

the room. It was a sight to behold: two American citizens, kidnapped from our own soil, unconvicted of crime, our clothes almost torn from our backs, ourselves covered with blood flowing from wounds inflicted by men who arrogated to themselves also the title of American citizens!

Soon after breakfast, on the second day after our

American citizens!

Soon after breakfast, on the second day after our examination, the marshal, constable, and several others came into the garret where we were confined, and ordered Charles and me to get up and follow them. They led the way down stairs, and helped us into a carriage, to which two horses were harnessed. A large crowd of ruffians greeted our appearance, and amused themselves by comments upon our condition, which was certainly pitiable. One of them said, 'Well, old doctor, we'll pay you a visit at Platte City, and give you another dose.'

Eight men soon rode up on horseback, and ordered the driver to move on. As we left the crowd, our mounted escort was advised to keep a sharp lookout, for the d—d Yankees would try to rescue us. They followed the advice, and did keep a sharp lookout for Yankees all the way, four horsemen preceding us about twe or six hundred yards, and the others following behind. After a drive of about seven miles, over almost impassable roads cut through the timber, we reached Platte City, a village of some eight hundred inhabitants, where we were received by another excited crowd, who repeated the insults.

They followed us to the jail, a gloomy-looking log building, two stories high and about twenty-four feet square, with walls two feet thick. Here we had to wait a short time for the jailor to bring the keys; while the mob clustered round the carriage in which we set chained, amusing themselves as usual.

At last the jailor came, and we were ordered to leave the carriage and go in. He lighted a candle.

our improvised lamp; and this was the only light we had until my wife brought us some candles. We entered Platte County jail on the 28th Jan-nary, 1859, and remained inclosed in the iron coffin I have described until the 24th March. That cell we were not allowed to leave until called before the Grand Jury a few days before our departure There was no other furniture than that mentione except an fron backet with a broken lid—which often remained unemptied for weeks—and a Bible, which, it would almost seem, was put there in We were thrust in as we came from th mockery. We were thrust in as we came from hands of the Weston mob. For more than a week we had not enough water to drink, and none to wash with, but were compelled to remove the blood from our faces by rubbing them with the old horse rug, moistened with spittle. No clothes were considered with spittle. furnished to us, nor did we get a change until my wife, after the lapse of three weeks, found where we were, and brought some to us. Ou dition may be better imagined than described.

About eight o'clock every evening, a guard of two men came, and remained in the hall through the night. The jailor came in occasionally. Dur-ing the first week of our imprisonment, there was a regular camp of some three hundred Border Ruffian round the jail. They were armed with muskets and rifles, and had a brass cannon planted in front of the door. The first night they fired the cannon of the door. The nest night they have the cannon in triumph at our arrival, and, as the jailor in formed us, broke every window in the Court House. A description of that night will answer for every other. We could hear them all night shouting yelling, screeching, firing guns, and threatening the Yankees, Jim Lane and the Kansas abolitionists, with the direct vengeance. All this preparation was to meet and prevent the rescue which it was supposed John Brown and Jim Lane would at-Fifty determined Kansas men would have

sent them all running.

Shortly after our imprisonment, a public meeting was held in the town, at which highly inflamm tory resolutions respecting us were passed, and the people talked of hanging and burning the 'd-d abolitionists then in prison for stealing niggers. Late that evening, some one came to the juil, and shouted to the prisoner in the cell adjoining ours to 'tell the old Doctor and his son to get ready and say their prayers, for twenty-five men have voted in to come down, take them out and hang them, and they'll be here soon.' Soon after, another person came to the jail, and in a loud voice called

me and communicated the same information. We resolved to be prepared to meet the ruffians, and to sell our lives as dearly as possible. So we called to our fellow-prisoners in the hall to puss us wood through the hole in our door, which they did, after cutting them to the right length for clubs, and smoothing one end for a handle. With means and light which they also furnished, we wrote a note to the family, informing there of our situation and probable fate, and bid ding them farewell. This was s sent to a prisoner in cell, who expected to the other cell, who expected to be out in a few days, and he promised to mail it for Lawrence at the first opportunity. We then barricaded our door with the iron bedstead, so that it could be only partially opened, and stood till dawn in reading expected hangmen; but no one appeared

tained at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at Bela Marsh's, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, As Dr. Doy lost everything at the hands of the Border Ruffians in Kansas, we hope it will be readily purchased, that he and his family may derive some pecuniary benefit from it.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

respondent in Georgia, giving the revolting particulars of a gross outrage committed upon a ship's crew near Jeffersontown, in that State. We give the following extracts:

The brig B. G. Chaloner, of East Machias, Me. was chartered in New York to come to Statilla Mills, on the Statilla river, to load lumber. Capt. A. V. Kinney was master, who had with him e, Mr. Patterson the mate, and a crew of four

Mr. Patterson was well acquainted with the river having once been wrecked up White Oak Creek.
At that time, while stripping the vessel, he lived vith a wealthy planter, w became much attached No sooner had his planter friend-Mr-learned that he was again on the river than he sent a negro to conduct him to the house. Mr. Morrissey, learning the Captain had his wife with him, sent a pressing invitation by Mr. Patter-son for the Captain to come, and bring his wife with him, to take a Christmas dinner with his family.

on Sunday morning, Dec. 25th, the Captain with his crew and mate, took the crew in the boat and started for Mr. Morrissey's plantation, having to go about 15 miles by water to his place of landing, from which, to the plantation, was five miles. After landing, he sent his men to Mr. Peters' house, (he being acquainted with Mr. P.,) to tarry until his return. The crew had been in the house but a short time, before six armed men came there, by the names of David Brown, and his two sons, Burrill Brown and Nathan Brown, with their brother n-law, Thomas Harrison, and two others who names I don't recollect, and told them they must go to jail. The sailors, believing their innocence would appear the more apparent if they yielded, concluded to obey their orders, supposing they were authoritative; they were then taken tied to a tree, and a negro made to give three of es apiece. The reserved one was a whom they called 'the captain of the crowd.' Up on his back they dealt one hundred lashes. After he was taken down, they asked him if he would run as fast as the others had? they having been mpelled to run, as fast as released. As he did not at once start, one of the gang rais

gun, saying, '— you, you won't run, will ?' and fired, the ball passing near his head, lodging in a tree. With what strength remained, the suffering man then started, hastened by the profune threats of his manacing tormentors. By the kindness of Burrill Brown's wife, the men were shown the way down, and a boat was provided to take them on board the vessel.

mem on board the vessel.

Monday morning, as Capt. Kinney, his wife and Mr. Patterson were coming down toward the landing, they were met by the men who took the sailors aboard, and told what had happened, and advised to go back to Mr. Morrissey's and leave the woman, and then go round the other way, and send a sheriff for the boat. This advice was acted upon.

They had not gone more than half a mile, before

They had not gone more than half a mile, they were overtaken by a man on horseback, who pointed a double-barrelled gun at the head, and told him to stop. Presently of and his gang came along, armed with pistols and guns, and ordered the captain-and mate to take off their coats, which they refused to do. Guns were at once cocked and levelled at their heads, and compliance demanded, by threatening to blow out their

After they had divested themselves of their out garments, a negro was ordered to give them fifty lashes apiece. The captain's wife piteously inter-ceded in behalf of her husband and companion, but would give her the same number of las were now giving her husband. After the negro had completed his task, old Brown, who was unable to walk without a cane, came hobbling along, and commanded the slave to give them four more for tally.

tally.

The six inquisitors then marched the sufferers by fore their guns to the boat, and then shoved it off, leaving them to row fifteen miles, against the tide,

A few days after the transaction, the mate showed me his back, which was bruised and cut from his neck to his knees, as was also the case with the

e only reason given for committing this out-was, that the captain and his men were ned Northerners.

The above is only one of a multitude of sim lar outrages which have been perpetrated upon Northern men at the South, within the last four months, and which ought to unite the whole North as on ading redress and protection at any cost. These cannot be obtained within the Union.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1860.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD. In our last number, we occupied as much space a we could conveniently spare, in making some comments upon the recent speech of Mr. Seward in the Senate of the United States. We proceed to finish our review of it.

On the 7th of March, 1850, Daniel Webster made his fatal speech upon the odious Compromise Bill of Mr. Clay,-a speech which took the entire North by surprise, kindled a flame of indignation universally, and sent its author reeling to his grave, like one stricken and blinded by the lightning of heaven. On the 29th of February, 1860, William H. Seward, the most prominent candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, in the same Senate chamber, reverts to this melancholy occurrence as a praiseworthy act, and in complimentary terms speaks of it as an evidence of 'unquestionable devotion to the Union'! It was, unquestionably, the last desperate bid for the Presidential chair by the recreant New Englander, under the pretence of 'devotion to the Union'; and the retributive consequences which so speedily and so fearfully followed it, should admonish Mr. Seward that, if he desires to 'go down to an honored grave,' or to be truly respected while living, he must pursue a very different course.

Of his speech we said, last week- Its effect will be North on the subject of slavery'-and the truth of this assertion is already beginning to be seen in the altered tone of the Republican journals generally.

Not one of them, as yet, ventures to express any objection to anything contained in the speech; all of them, so far as we have seen, are loud in praise of them, so far as we have seen, are loud in praise of it for its 'moderate,' 'conciliatory,' 'conservative,' Not such is the doctrine laid down in the Declaration 'Union-loving' tone—ominous and detestable terms, of Independence : because always significant of treachery to the cause that cause is most imperilled!

It would be an unwarrantable impeachment of the intelligence and discernment of the Republican party ness; that, TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, government in Mr. Seward—no alteration of tone or mien—no lowering of the standard as originally erected—no ends, it is the right of the people to aber or abolish it retraction of the doctrine of the 'irrepressible con-flict.' Thousands of its members are mortified, dis-appointed, and privately indignant at the cautious, their safety and happiness.' calculating, retreating policy of their favorite candidate; but, at the same time, they feel that, in order to achieve the success of the party in the approachgency, that demoralization on a wide scale is effected, because there are few whose moral integrity is proof against a powerful redition. against a powerful political temptation. Such are So, in his 7th of March speech, Mr. Webster sneeringly said-

There are men who are of opinion that human duties may be ascertained with the exactness of mathematics. They deal with morals as with mathematics; and they think what is right may be distinguished from what is wrong with the precision of an eaten up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in algebraic equation. They are apt to think that nothing is good but what is perfect, and that there are no compromises or modifications to be made in consideration of difference of opinion, or in deference to saith the Lord God of hosts. . . Your covenant with other men's judgment.'

is, 'Let justice be done, though the heavens fall'; Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear; and who believe it is at all times better to obey God than he shall be for a sanctuary.' to violate his laws; who enforce the doctrine of im- | Compare the following complacent language with mediate emancipation as the duty of the master, and the doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict,' and obthe right of the slave; and who cannot be coaxed nor serve what an alteration in the tone of Mr. Seward, bribed to play fast-and-loose with principle. 'They as well as what idolatry for a man-made Union! tendency of public men, like Mr. Webster and Mr. Soward, to substitute policy for principle, and they say to every such overture, as Jesus said in a similar motion always, and without force. For my own as this wonderful machine, when it had newly of the state of the precision of an algebraic equation'!—'I put it,'
he says, 'to all the sober and sound minds at the morals as with mathematics'!] and a question of con-science, what right have they, in their legislative eternal place in the heavens.' capacity or any other capacity, to endeavor to get | The South is full of the habitations of cruelty ercise of the rights secured by the Constitution to pressed victims-and she proclaims her determinat all; none at all.' It is such reasoning, or rather such sophistry, that bewilders, misleads and corrupts the multitude, and at times almost 'deccives the very elect.' Hence, the artful collocation of specious words by Mr. Seward, (whereby it is hoped the plunderers of the poor and needy will be propitiated, and the friends of freedom made less exacting, in order to make personal and party success a possible event at make personal and party success a possible event at the seminary residential election.) renders his speech all; none at all.' It is such reasoning, or rather does Mr. Seward say about it?

publican party in the North is hostile to the South, Mr. Seward soothingly says-

· It already is proved to be a majority in the North : with you so long, and conceded to You so MUCH?

has been a combination of selfishness and cowardice; against all harm! Horrible! and this is to be continued, forsooth, if the Republican party shall triumph! It will be the same North repressible conflict' doctrine. Now how altered the that has conceded to you [the slaveholders and slave- tune ! 'Mutual teleration and a fraternal spirit' hebreeders of the South] so much'-yea, till not a ves- tween Liberty and Slavery-freemen and men-stealtige of constitutional liberty remains at the South ers-Christ and Belial! Statesmanship, for sooth! for any Northern citizen! And further concessions, therefore, may be expected in the same direction, and to the same end! What nonsense to talk of the 'affection which has been so complying'! Say, rather, the passion for money-making, the lack of backbone, the absence of moral principle, the want of the work of the two we ought to ingraft on the new and future States growing up in the great public desired. self-respect and true courage! What the South calls hatred intense and inexorable, means anything Discussion, then, being unavoidable, what could more wise than to call the safety and non-extension of her in a fraternal spirit? that threatens the sates, and therefore, if his words have any meaning, Mr. Seward desires her to believe that the affection which has been so complying, hitherto, broad, than the following: will characterize the North as much under a Republican as under a Democratic administration. For what is the object of such language, except to disavow the necessity of any conflict with the South, on account of her slave institutions, 'irrepressible' or is wiser and better than any foreign State I know.' lican as under a Democratic administration. For otherwise? Is it not a promise to keep the peace- The most barbarous and benighted slave-driving to abstain from whatever policy may cause irritation or slarm at the South-to make the preservation of Germany! So says William H. Seward! the Union paramount to the preservation of Northern | The entire speech is as impassive as marble, and a liberty?

Not less objectionable is his language concerning the colored race, whether bond or free. The South, Pionier.' (German,) which, translated, we shall lay he says, accuses the Republican party of having ul- before our readers next week, with additional remarks. terior and secret designs, but she names only one :- | We are still for the ' irrepressible conflict.'

'That one is to introduce negro equality among you. Suppose we had the power to change your social system: what warrant have you for supposing that WE [REPURLICANS] sould carry negro equality among you? We know, and we will snow you, if you will only give heed, that what our system of labor works out, wherever it works out anything, is the EQUALITY OF WHITE MEN. . . In which of the [free] States I have named is it that negro equality offends the white man's pride? . . . Did Washington, Jefferson, and Henry, when they implored you to rethe white man's pride? . . Did Washington, Jefferson, and Henry, when they implored you to relinquish your system, and accept the one we have adopted, propose to sink you down to the level of the African, or was it their desire to exalt all warrs men

If this is not to evince and encourage the unnatural malevolent, and all-prevailing prejudice against most wickedly abused and outraged people-if this is not to justify the distinction of race by unjust and crushing legislation in the future as in the past, in the North as well as in the South-what is the meaning of it? It cannot relate to social tastes or conver tional associations, for these exist in strong diversity whose 'equality' is declared to be fully recognize and enjoyed. It means, therefore, that the Re can party is exclusively the white man's party, and will give no countenance to POLITICAL EQUALITY, irrespective of complexional differences. It is the con fession of Mr. Seward-not our accusation.

Like every self-seeking aspirant for office, Mr Seward deems it profitable and politic to burn incens upon the altar of the Union, and to bend the knee in worship thereof, after the manner of a heathen de votce. Instead of rebuking the idolatrous spirit which prevails at the North for a mere piece of parchmen he seeks to intensify it, and to diffuse it where highly detrimental to the moral sentiment of the without upholding the Union; 'the firm-set earth is not more sure than the perpetuity of the Union

of freedom, through concession and compromise when all men are created equal; that they are endowed by that cause is most imperilled! We hold these truths to be SELF-EVIDENT: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi

Hence those who affect special reverence for the Union, and make its perpetuity the test of patriot ism, are mere babblers, as blind as they are foolish; ing struggle, they must smother their feelings, and for by the rule we have quoted from the Declaration, ing struggle, they must smoother that he has recently said assume to be satisfied with what he has recently said an experiment of seventy years proves that it is time is ruined, and Judah [the South] is fallen, because ever pronounced impracticable, unwise, visionary. their tongue and their doings are against the Lord, t provoke the eyes of his glory. The shew of their ountenance doth witness against them; and the declare their sin as Sodom; they hide it not. The death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell Here we have any amount of moral profligacy con- shall not stand. . . Associate yourselves, and ye shall cealed in the drapery of a deceptive phraseology. The be broken in pieces; take counsel together, it shall sneer is intended expressly, and only, for those who come to nought. Say ye not, A confederacy, to all naintain that it is a crime to strike hands with them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy; thieves and consent with adulterers'; whose motto neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the

deal with morals as with mathematics, and do not make them matters of convenience or barter. They are not, as Mr. Webster says, 'too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of mankind'; but they see, by a close examination of history from its earliest to its latest date, that such causes make 'slow progress' because of the such causes make 'slow progress' because of the versely, works right on. We are continually looking to see it stop and stand still, or fall suddenly into say to every such overture, as Jesus said in a similar case, 'Get thee behind me, Satan!' In subserving the description always, and without force. For my own part, as this wonderful machine, when it had newly come from the hands of its almost divine inventors, was the the slaveholding interest of the South, Mr. Weisster finds no difficulty in discovering 'what is wrong with but imperfectly known abroad, so now, when it form North, as a question of morals [what! dealing with right on until men shall fear its failure no more than

round this Constitution, or to embarrass the free ex- her soil is daily saturated with the blood of her op the persons whose slaves escape from them? None at never to yield up her revolting slave system. What

make personal and party success a possible event the coming presidential election,) renders his speech seductive and dangerous to an incalculable extent.

Southern allegation that the Reshall expect you to defend it. If yours shall be as sailed, in any emergency, no matter what the cause the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend your sov reignty as the equivalent of our own.

· Use your authority to maintain what system you please'! Rob the poor, oppress the needy, trade in slaves and the souls of men, according to your ow testh you so tong, and concepted to you seem so taste; and if thereby you get yourselves into trouble complying, can all at once change to hatred intense and —if other John Browns shall try to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor,' and to Will the reader analyze this pregnant language? bring your tyrannical power to an end-we stand Hitherto, the forbearance of the North with the South ready to assist in hanging them, and protecting you

Here is another significant comment upon the 'ir

I am no assailant of States. All of the

State 'wiser and better' than England, France, or

A very searching review of it appears in the Bo

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOS-TON MASSACRE, MARCH 5, 1770.

This occasion was duly observed as announced, at the Meionaon, on Monday evening, March 5, 1860. Revolutionary relies and emblems were in full view upon the platform. Mr. WILLIAM C. NELL, of Boston, came forward, and addressed the meeting as follows: -

Though there are many good things appropriately first slave revolt that we have any knowledge of in celebrate are, by no means, dear to me. I am not ye this country, took place at East Boston, October 2d, ready to idolize the actions of Crispus Attucks, wh

REMARKS OF WILLIAM C. NELL.

January 1st, 1831, by William Lloyd Garrison, the easily, and to render their condition more hopeless i pioneer, and persevering advocate of immediate eman- this country.

tucks and his prominence in the scene of March 5th, raged as I am, in common with a race whose lives 1770, there has been a studied attempt, as you are have been one of toil to make this country what it is well aware, on the part of the wrong-headed and the I would deny the manly promptings of my own soul hollow-hearted, to ignore his patriotic claims, and if I should not say that American liberty is a worassign him the position of an incidental disturber of which has no charms for me. It is a name without the peace. One writer, animated by the spirit of the meaning-a shadow without substance, which retain old tories, intimated in a Boston paper of March 7, not even so much as the ghost of the original. 1851, that if Attucks had not fallen a martyr, he The only events in the history of this country would richly have deserved hanging as an incendiary; which I think deserve to be commemorated, are the and the Boston Courier, of only last Saturday, in an organization of the Anti-Slavery Society and the in article on the Boston massacre, speaks of Attucks as surrections of Nat Turner and John Brown. (Apa fierce and turbulent black man, who was temporarily plause.) here on his way to North Carolina.'

with what effect is known to all. Of stout and vigor. fallen from grace. ous frame, athletic, bold and patriotic, had he lived, John Brown was, and is, the representative of that he would, doubtless, have acted a conspicuous and potent power, the sword, which proposes to settle at useful part in our great revolutionary struggle. Yours, &c.

select the following : -

'Several persons are now living in Natick, who re-

My mother, still living, aged 89, remembers Sal in Slattox; and Peter, called Pea Tattox. particular, who used to be called the gourd-shell with our fathers in a good cause; but they were not in a gourd shell. [This unfortunate drinking propen-slavery. The white man was benefitted, but the ble rdent-spirited member of a patriotic family.]

Thomas Buckminster, of Framingham.

different places in Natick and Framingham.

brought out three or four horses, which he took to Attucks has demonstrated to us that insurrect His sister used to say that if they had not killed Cris, Cris would have killed them. Cris is said to have

John Adams, counsel for the British soldiers adhaving received two balls, one in each breast.

ciation of his mission, which should long since have I do not wish to be understood as saying, that we secured to all other colored Americans an equality of have no friends in the Republican party, for I know those rights, to-day, so unjustly monopolized by the that we have. But the most of those who sacrifice

Four of the victims were conveyed on hearses.

Attucks and Caldwell, not being residents of Boston, were both buried from Faneuil Hall. A stone was creeted, and on it carved this inscription :-Long as in Freedom's cause the wise contend.

Dear to your country, shall your fame extend; While to the world the lettered stone shall tell How Caldwell, Attucks, Grax and Maverick fell.' No remains of the stone are now visible, as it was

probably destroyed by the British regulars.

On the 5th of March, 1851, a petition was presented to the Legislature, asking an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of At- mighty power that he is forced to contend. Some tucks; but that bedy decided it to be inexpedient; persons think we are oppressed only in the South: though the same session awarded one to Isaac Davis, this is a mistake. We are oppressed everywhere on of Concord! Both were active promoters of the this slavery-cursed land. To be sure, we are seldom American Revolution; but one was white, the other insulted here by the vulgar passers by. We have the why justice was not fairly meted out.

they warrant the prediction that, by the 5th of March, two or three languages, and are capable of filling any sarre, - a monument will be erected, commemorative these men. Their education only makes them suffer of the day, and of the man whose martyrdom invests the more keenly. The educated colored man meets, it with a halo of historical glory.

man who passed the tomb of a hero cast a stone upon race. Perhaps you may think that there are excepit as his contribution to a commemorative monument. tions. This is true; but there are not enough of there The pile rose high, and furnished a most impressive in the whole United States to sustain, properly, a half manner to secure the grateful remembrance of man-educates his son, educates him to suffer. When La

Lexington, and other monuments, typical of events that education you regret the want of yourself," th and persons of revolutionary fame, have been erected, Arminian answered, 'Alas! what service should I let the claims of Attucks not be forgotten, inasmuch render to my son, if I were to raise him above the as his offering upon the altar of American freedom age and the country in which he is destined to live? preceded them all

ture in the Tremont Temple, a few years since, that liberty he has acquired in Europe? If one must be of the colored race were blotted out to-day, there would a slave, it is better never to have known anything but e no record left to tell that they had ever existed."

ories, in each locality throughout the Union, of all The other day, when a man who makes loud antiother Colored Patriots of the American Revolution! lavery pretensions, and who has the reputation of

SPERCH OF DR. JOHN S. ROCK. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have been invited by my friend Mr. Nell to say something to you on the occasion of this, the ninetieth nniversary of the birth of the American Revolution. and that, too, in the face of my recorded opinion that that event was ushered in by the rashness of one o our 'noble, but misguided ancestors.' If, under the circumstances, I should give you a little plain talk, differing somewhat from that which you have been set down to the credit of our tri-mountain city, there accustomed to hear, on occasions like this, you need is yet a trinity of events connected with its history not be surprised. The times require us to speak out. and the great cause of Human Freedom, seldom I am free to confess, that the remembrance of the thought of or referred to. They are these: 1st. The details of the event which we are assembled here to 1638, by a slave claimed by Mr. Samuel Maverick. was a leader among those who resorted to forcible 2d. The leadership and martyrdom of Crispus At- measures to create a new government which has used tucks, a slave, in the scene of the Boston Massacre, every means in its power to outrage and degrade hi March 5th, 1770. 3d. The advent of the Liberator, race and posterity, in order to appress them more

I am free to confess that I have strong attach Notwithstanding the many historical references by ments here, in this my native country, and desire t Botta, Hewes, Goodrich, and others, to Crispus At- see it prosperous and happy; yet, situated and out-

I believe in insurrections (applause)-and especially Without attempting to refute the aspersions thrown those of the pen and of the sword. Wm. Lloyd Garanon Attucks, though the materials are ample, I beg rison is, I think, a perfect embodiment of the moral inleave to submit, as pertinent to this occasion, some surrection of thought, which is continually teaching gleanings from historical documents, traditionary the people of this country that unjust laws and com records, and private correspondence, significant and pacts made by fathers are not binding upon their son and that the 'higher law' of God, which we are I have a letter from a member of the present Legis- bound to execute, teaches us to do unto others as we lature, dated 'House of Representatives, Boston, Feb. would have them do unto us. William H. Seward, 18th, 1860,' from which I extract the following :- (the most prominent Republican candidate for the 'He (Crispus) was the slave of my great grand- Presidency,) who has been a 'Helper' in speeding father, Deacon William Brown, of Framingham. He on the 'irrepressible conflict' between freedom and returned after his runaway excursion, and was a faith. slavery, has suddenly lowered his moral standard ful servant. He was allowed to buy and sell cattle and dwindled from a great statesman to a cunning on his own judgment. It was probably upon one of politician. I agree with Le Courier des Etats Unis, these trading tours that he was drawn into the affray that 'his recent speech has disappointed both his of March 5th. He pressed close upon the British friends and his foes :- the former he has deceived. troops, who received him and the other people with and the latter are authorized to look upon it as snare.' Chicago and the Presidency have done this Attucks beat down their guns with a heavy stick, But when the crisis is passed, I think you will agree and shouted, 'They dare not fire!' They did fire, and with me, that while he has sinned, he has not wholly

once the relation between master and slave-peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must. This is, no doubt, From a letter dated 'Natick, Feb. 17th, 1860, I the method by which the freedom of the blacks will be brought about in this country. It is a severe method; but to severe ills it is necessary to apply se vere remedies. Slavery has taken up the sword, member the Attucks family - viz., Cris, who was it is but just that it should perish by it. (Applause.) killed March 5th; Sam, whose name was abbreviated The John Brown of the second Revolution, is but the into Sam Attucks, or Smattox; Sal, also known as Crispus Attucks of the first. A few years hence,

Crispus Attucks was a brave man, and he fought squaw, from the fact that she used to carry her rum victorious. They fought for liberty, but they got sity, in accordance with the all-prevailing custom of man was injured. I do not envy the white Amerithe times, gives evidence that Sal was, at least, an cans the little liberty which they enjoy. It is their right, and they ought to have it. I wish them succommonly large, and are said to have been the sire to see all men enjoy freedom and prosperity. children of Jacob Peter Attucks, who lived with Capt. (Applause.) But by this I do not mean to imply, Thomas Buckminster, of Framingham.

It has been conjectured that Jacob and Nanny were then, we would be willing to re-commit the errors of Indian blood; but all who know the descendants, of our Revolutionary fathers. The Scotch have a describe them as negroes. Crispus lived in many saying, 'When a man deceives me once, shame on When the inhabitants were detained in Boston, he

used to smuggle their horses out of the town. He would be well not to overlook, and that is, Crispus Framingham, and then returned to kill the red-coats. when properly planned, may lead to successful revolu-

been in every street fight with the soldiers for some future, then, indeed, our prospects are gloomy. Of the two great political parties in this country, one is mitted that 'Attucks appeared to have undertaken to position of beasts of burden; and the other has evidently but little aympathy for us, only as we may was foremost in resisting, and the first slain. As serve to advance its interests. The only class who proof of a front engagement, he fell face to the foe, avow themselves openly as the friends of the black having received two balls, one in each breast.

It is easy to infer that he had an intelligent apprethe colored people to remember this fact. (Applause.) for our cause are among the Abelitionists. Next to In the popular compilation, entitled 'The Hundred them I place the Republicans, many of whom I have Boston Orators,' are narrated the following facts:- | found more practically interested in our welfare, than The Boston Athenaum overlooks the cemetery the rank and file of the Abolitionists. But I place no one before the leading Abolitionists in this cour try-they who have spoken for the dumb, and who and buried on the 8th of March in one vault, in the have braved the storms in their fury. In this conmiddle burying-ground. The funeral consisted of an interest in the leader of the Liberty party, who is one of the by a long train of carriages belonging to the principal gentry of the town, at which time the bells of Boston out liberal and disinterested of nature's noblemen. and adjoining towns were tolled. It is supposed that a greater number of people attend the funeral than ever assembled on this continent on any occasion.'

He has done more for our race, pecuniarily, than any other man in this country. May a kind Providence preserve him! (Applause.)

It is the Anti-Slavery men and women, who has made our cause a holy thing. I always feel proud of my humanity, after an interview with any one of them. In the language of Moore, I can say :-

Oh, there are looks and tones that dart

The position of the colored man to-day, is a trying one; trying, because the whole country has entered into a conspiracy to crush him : and it is against this olack-and this is the only solution of the problem, right of suffrage. The free schools are open to our But, if I rightly interpret the signs of the times, who have finished their studies elsewhere, who speak children, and from them have come forth young men the centennial anniversary of the Boston mas-Among some of the early races of the North, each whites, and on the other the jealousies of his own to new generations, appealing to them in like dozen educated colored men. The colored man who Martine said to an Arminian chief at Damascus In view of the zeal with which the Bunker Hill, You should send your son to Europe, and give him What would he do at Damascus, on returning thither Senator Toombs is reported to have said, in a lec- with the information, the manners, and the taste for slavery. Woe to the men who precede their times Let this aspersion of a whole race be offset by the Attucks' monument, and by keeping green the mem- who is educated: there is no field for him.

being the friend of the blacks, had it in his jouen to advance the interests of a colored man, in was asked to do so, he said, 'Colored men ha no business to aspire—the time has not come ! This no business to aspire that he did not original gentleman no doubt to black men have no rights that whith men are bound to respect,' and that 'a white skin h the only legitimate object of ambition. He has be only to sigh for a plantation well stocked with health negroes, and his cup of pleasure will be full 80 men are ruined by success. I remember very ue that about five years ago, he was an active labore with us, and I am certain he did not eay, the fign has not come,' when he asked us to elect him Legislature. (Applause.) egislature. (Applause.)
No where in the United States is the colored ma

of talent appreciated. Even here in Boston, who has a great reputation for being anti-slavery, he is by no means treated like other talented men. Some per ons think that because we have the right to vote enjoy the privilege of being squeezed up in an on; bus, and stared out of a seat in a horse-car, the s less prejudice here than there is farther South. ome respects this is true, and in others it is not to For instance, it is five times as bard to get a house? a good location in Boston as it is in Philadelphia, an t is ten times as difficult for a colored mechan get work here as it is in Charleston, where the pni dipe is supposed to be very bitter against the free or ored man. Colored men in business here receive respect and less patronage than in any other plan that I know of. In this city, we are some of the eating houses, many of the hotels, and all the theatres but one. Boston, though anti-slaver and progressive, supports, in addition to these plan two places of amusement, the sole object of which is to caricature us, and to perpetuate the existing preju dices against us! I now ask you, is Boston anti-si very? Are not the very places that proscribe sustained by anti-slavery patronage? Do not our eral anti-slavery politicians dine at the Revere House sup at the Parker House, and take their creams a iellies at Copeland's? We have several friend (whose tested anti-slavery is like gold tried in the fi which comes out purer every time it is tried,) wh speak occasionally upon platforms that are claime to be anti-slavery, and which are dependent up their eloquence for support, which have, up to the time, refused to give any colored man a hearing The Boston Theatre, an institution which has be fighting death ever since it came into existence, cou not survive a single year without anti-slavery par-

Ant

Phil

silve

hold

cause

plau

with

free

preve

relat:

2180

WATE

Ame

then

R

men

ing'

tha:

allu

the

hop cou

The friends of slavery are everywhere withdraw ing their patronage from us, and trying to stary; out by refusing us employment even as menial Fifteen or twenty years ago, colored men had mor than an equal chance in menial employments day, we are crowded out of almost everything, an we do not even get the patronage of our professor friends. The colored stevedores who could once found all along the wharves of Boston, may now h found only about Central wharf, where they meet with just encouragement enough to keep soul and bod together. Such is the progress of the public sent ment and of humanity in Boston!

Last summer, a colored servant who was atoppin at the Revere House with a gentleman from Ne York, was maltreated by the Irish servants. He tol his employer, who made complaint to Mr. Steven Mr. Stevens replied, that he would not interfere anything that his servants should do to any color man-that if gentlemen travel with colored servant they must expect to be insulted, and he would rathe that such gentlemen would stop some where else That is the idea-colored men have no right to ear an honest living-they must be starved out.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, a Catholic priest Philadelphia said to the Irish people in that cit · You are all poor, and chiefly laborers; the blad are poor laborers, many of the native whites are borers; now, if you wish to succeed, you must d everything that they do, no matter how degrading and do it for less than they can afford to do it for The Irish adopted this plan : they lived on less the the Americans could live upon, and worked for less and the result is, that nearly all the menial emplo ments are monopolized by the Irish, who now get as good prices as anybody. There were other avenu open to American white men, and though they have uffered much, the chief support of the Irish ha come from the places from which we have been

crowded. Now, while we are denied the humblest positions our boys into their stores at a low salary, and giving them a chance to rise? Who is admitting them in their workshops or their counting-rooms? Who is encouraging those who have trades? With the exception of a handful of abolitionists and a few black Republicans, there are none. If a few more of the who claim to be our friends would patronize us when they can, and in this manner stimulate us to be in dustrious, they would render us infinitely more se

vice than all of their 'bunkum' speeches. You can have but a faint idea of the charm their friendship would carry with it, if they would spend a dollar or two with us occasionally. It was not do to judge men by what they say. Many speak kindly of us when their hearts are far from us. Or

as Shakspeare has it, · Words are easy like the wind,

Faithful friends are hard to find." This is our experience, and we have learned to appreciate the Spanish proverh, . He is my friend who grinds at my mill.' In New England, we have many good mechanics, who get very little patronage. deed, a frade appears to be of but little service to any of us, unless we can, like the tailor of Campillo, a

ford to work for nothing, and find thread. I hope that our friends will look at these this and receive my remarks in the spirit in which the have been given. I do not mean to underrate efforts of our friends, or to speak disparagingly their labors; but I would discriminate between real and our pretended friends. I differ, however, from many of our true friends, as to the means be used to elevate our race. While I believe that anti-slavery speeches, whether political or otherwise will do much to correct a cruel and wicked public sentiment, I am confident that such means alone never elevate us. My opinion is, that the only was by which we the free colored people can be eleval is through our own exertions, encouraged by friends. Every colored man who succeeds is to mit added to the cause. We have nothing to stimulate our young men. They see many of us struggling hard, and not appreciated, and they become disc aged. The success of such a man as Mr. Martin worth more to us than a pile of resoluti speeches as high as Tremont Temple. (Appliant All honor to Mr. Kulioch, who had the courage and the will to give him a hearing in his pulpit, where he could and did do credit to himself and (Applause,) I thank Mr. Kalloch and the imme congregation that assembles at his church every Sup day for the interest they have manifested in his we fare. I do this in behalf of a struggling people seldom meet with such friends. done for Mr. Martin what the abolitionists have los been doing for others, and the enchanted audient who have listened to the lively and witty speech of Wm. Wells Brown, the inimitable mimier pungent sarcasm of Frederick Douglass, and the burning eloquence of Charles Lenox Remond, and agree with us that the abolition idea of human right is the correct one. (Applause.)

It is in this manner that we ask our friends to help the state of the state

us open those theroughfares through which all other are encouraged to pass, and in this manner keep continually breathing into the Anti-Slavery more the breath of flife. Then will we become educated CH 16.

s the colored man in Boston, which ti-slavery, he is by d men. Some pere right to vote, and sed up in an omni orse-car, that there farther South. In others it is not true. rd to get a house in Philadelphia, and fored mechanic to , where the projuse here receive more n any other place. are proscribed i of the hotels, and hough anti-slavery ion to these places, chjeet of which is the existing preju-is Boston anti-slathat proscribe us? Do not our lib. the Revere House, e their creams and several friends, old tried in the fire, it is tried,) who that are claimed e dependent upon h have, up to thir d man a hearing. n which has been

ywhere withdraw. rying to starve us even as menials, red men had more employments; tot everything, and e of our professed he could once be ston, may now be ere they meet with eep soul and body f the public sentiwho was stopping tleman from New

to existence, could

anti-slavery pat-

servants. He told t to Mr. Stevens. ld not interfere in do to any colored colored servants d he would rather some where else. e no right to earn rved out. Catholic priest in cople in that city, borers; the blacks eed, you must do ford to do it for. lived on less than d worked for less, he menial employ a, who now get as vere other avenues though they have of the Irish has

alary, and giving mitting them into rooms? Who is ts and a few black few more of those patronize us when late us to be ininitely more sereeches. n of the charm it, if they would sionally. It will my. Many speak

ch we have been

18 ? Who is taking

ave learned to apis my friend who nd, we have many e patronage. Inttle service to any of Campillo, afk at these things .

rit in which they to underrate the disparagingly of inte between our differ, however, to the means to le I believe that ical or otherwise, ad wicked public means alone can hat the only way e can be elevated couraged by our secreds is so much ning to stimulate of us struggling become discourf resolutions and ple. (Applause the courage and his pulpit, where and the immense hurch every Sunfested in his welgling people who

tionists have long hanted audience d witty speeches ble mimicry and uglass, and the x Remond, must of human rights ur friends to help

which all others namer keep conbecome educated and wealthy, and then the roughest looking colored man that you ever saw or ever will see will be pleasanier than the harmonies of Orpheus, and black will be a very pretty color. (Laughter.) It will make

ear jargon, wit; our words, oracles; flattery will then take the place of slander, and you will find no orejudice in the Yankee whatever. (Applause.) he question whether freedom or slavery shall triamph in this country will no doubt be settled ere logg, and settled in accordance with the eternal prin-

enles of justice. Whether the result is to be brought shout by the gradual diffusion of an anti-slavery goapel, or the method introduced by Crispus Attucks, Wendell Phillips into Canada, might have quoted these lines from Homer :-

· I saw my shaft with aim unerring go. And deemed it sent him to the shades below; But still be lives; some angry god withstands. Whose malice thwarts these unavailing hands.

And when he commences his raid upon the North, he will find it exceedingly difficult to drive a windmill with a pair of bellows. (Laughter.)

Our cause is moving onward. The driving of the free colored people from the slave States, and the laws eventing their ingress into the free States, is only the tightening of the already stranded cord that binds the slave; and I am daily looking for some additional force to sever it, and thereby annihilate forever the relation existing between master and slave. (Ap-

Mr. NELL next introduced WILLIAM LLOYD GAR warmest demonstrations of applause. He paid a merited tribute to the memories of Crispus Attucks and Peter Salem, and other colored Americans who had freely shed their blood on every battle-field for American independence; and spoke of the atrocious injustice which had ever since been meted out to them. He examined some of the most plausible objections urged against the emancipation of the slaves, and showed them to be 'empty as the whistling wind. He then passed to a review of the political parties, and the issues before the country, and concluded by uttering words of cheer to the colored people in view

Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN referred to the disparagement of Attucks by the tory press of the past and present day, as the usual treatment awarded to col-

ing's anticipated speech :-NEWPORT, March 3, 1860.

W. C. NELL, Esq. : DEAR SIR-I acknowledge the receipt of your in-I feel proud; proud, because it is to commemorate liberty, which will cause their names to live. I might allude to many; I will mention Margaret Garner, who, when hotly pursued by ruthless slave-hunters, killed her little ones; calling upon her mother to assist her in sending their pure spirits to God, to make them really free, and not continue to breathe, and be slaves. Then the noble, nameless black hero of Tennessee; the slave who received seven hundred lashes, and died, refusing to disclose who his associates were, that were plotting for freedom. Then Leary, Copeland and Green, who risked and lost all, save immortal names, for liberty; and that liberty to be enjoyed by others.

As for the colored hero who is the subject of your celebration, I will leave him to the able array of peakers announced to speak; they will speak of him as his bright merits deserve.

I will allude to an idea, in connection with Crispus Attucks, which I would be proud to hear Wendell Phillips discourse upon. It is well known that, up to the 5th of March, 1770, there was a hesitancy and a dread felt by the Colonies' best friends, shared by Adams and others equally true to their interest, who hoped for concessions on the part of the mother country; this, though then deemed almost impossibie, was nevertheless cherished. But the blow struck by Attucks; his bold defiance of all England; his intrepid leading on the populace, and the encounter -was the decisive blow that led to Independence. Had it not been then struck, there might have been delays; and delays, and some concessions following,

as they struck off English shackles!

Yours, for the freedom for which Attucks died, GEO. T. DOWNING.

The speakers were listened to with deep interest, and their remarks much applauded; while the music imparted great pleasure and satisfaction. At 10 o'clock, the audience separated; many, however, wending their way to the levce, where greetings of

WENDELL PHILLIPS -- DEMOCRACY.

may choose. To me, who have always resided here, I consider it a significant move in the right quarter. John Brown, no one can tell. I hope it may be done peaceably; but if, as appears to the the case, there is no use in crying peace, then let is not shrink from the responsibility. My motto has always been, Better die freemen than live to be elseved. In case of a contest with our enemies, fifty negroes would take the State of Virginia without the thousand negroes would take the State of Virginia without the thousand negroes would sweep the slave States from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the time and place that know the slaveholders now would shortly know them no more forever. It has been said that that slaveholders were bound to respect the virginia was frightened by a cose. (Laughwhen under arms, was fri Quently, they were watched in words and actions. One day, some of the butterfly troops of Virginia were that the morther aright, Virginia, even then under arms, was frightened by a cose. (Laugher and applause.)

The slaveholders affect to despise the leaders of the Asti-Slavery cause, as you have a fair illustration in G.w. Wise's bombastic speech to the half-civilized southern medical students, who left Philadelphia's good. But we too well know that it is common for men to affect disdain, when in reality their only sentiment is fear. Metellus ridiculed and yet he affered for the head of this 'fugitive' and 'outlaw', and 'outlaw' in less than one hundred talents of aller, and twenty thousand acres of land! The barbanes offers of large sums of money by the slaves holders for the heads of prominent anti-slavery men prove that the latter are a power that is not disdain.

All efforts, there far, to crush the pioneers in our cause have proved the most miserable failures. Our case is of God, and cannot be overthrown. (Applause.) Governor Wise, the distinguished Virginia knight-errant, after his imaginary victory of driving Wendell Phillips into Canada, might have quoted the latter nature. Thus they say, Siawendell Phillips into Canada, might have quoted the most miserable failures. One of the butterfly troops of Virginia were a fine looking set of men. One of the butterfly troops of Virginia were failed into the swamp; which of the fugitives were chased and shot as they rander twenty function of the fugitives were chased and shot as they rander twenty function of the fugitives were chased and shot as they rander which mails. Humanity sickens at the thought. Many of the fugitives were chased and shot as they rander which mails. Humanity sickens at the thought. Hand of the fugitives were chased and shot as they rander which mails. Humanity sickens at the thought. Hand of the fugitive were can fine looking set of men. The observation was overhearly and treet in the they wish of the fugitive were cannot not the fugitive

but we have tongues, and mean to use them. When white men ask me if I do not feel bad about slavery, and the wrong of it upon the colored people, I tell them the time has been when I thought it touched none but the colored man, but now I say, 'Weep not for me, but rather for yourselves and your children, and the evil that shall come upon you.' I tell them I have prayed that the white man might feel what the colored man felt in regard to slavery 4 and they are feelored man felt in regard to slavery 4 and they are feel-

Yours, truly,

The last Sunday in February, Mr. Garrison had The last Sunday in February, art. Common and bones lie bleaching there yet. Their introduces how claim pay of the California Legislature for the fiend-ish atrocities they perpetrated. This account of the upon 'Conscience,' and upon 'Anti-Slavery,' with affair is given by Mr. Lount, a resident of the Pitt river valley.—Boston Journal. his remarkable ability and persuasiveness. No wonder that his power is feared, and his name reviled, by pro-slavery advocates and apologists, by slaveholders nd tyrants; for whoever hears him, becomes a be-sided in Hayti. Le Progres says:-

against the pastor, just closing his third year in the Haytian who will not take his part in this contribu against the pastor, just closing his third year in the place. All through the fall and winter, eminent speakers have occupied the pulpic, and edified good-sized audiences, and no objections were offered by the present day, as the usual treatment awarded to colored men, however meritorious. In his usual eloquent vein, he gave a graphic sketch from the history of Hayti, during her days of peril and suffering, and illustrated the heroism and diplomacy of her and illustrated the heroism and diplomacy of her colored patriots by cogent examples; closing with a beautiful tribute to Crispus Attucks and John Brown.

[We regret not having a report of Mr. M's speech.]

The following letter, not received in time to be read at the meeting, is inserted in place of Mr. Downing's anticipated speech:—

and in part to his carrying out his programme of lectures by having Mr. Garrison in the place, and, in fact, without giving any reasons, the Committee took it upon themselves to disturb the succession of Sunday services, by closing the church, and calling upon a constable to prevent any one's entering it. The pastor, with a few friends, did open the church, and will be the glory of our country, and the resuscitation of the negro race; let us not forget it." make the fires, and the constable was not present till meeting time. A large delegation of working men attended church in the forenoon, with South Natick made to Albany, N. Y. in the following terms: people, to listen to what proved to be the farewell . Citizens of Albany: The cannon you fired to com-

The readers of the Liberator know the position of does you the greatest honor, as it evidently proves the pastor, in all movements for the liberation of that there exist in the American Republic courageone, and a prominent one, of a number of incidents, in which colored Americans have played parts for therefore, at some of his difficulties with the money liberty, which will cause their parces to live. I might power. He can now say that having Mr. Garrison enemies on another continent repuesent as always in with him on that eventful Sunday, has crowned his ruin. Albanians, the Haytians are without prejudice;

> THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE; A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book; Embrscing Extensive Collections of Synonyms, Technical

We hazard nothing in pronouncing it almost indispensable to the writer and speaker. It short, this work should be a universal pocket and desk companion. Sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of the price, by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New for the law, we are far from feeling sure that we have any moral right to object to anything the slave-

ington street.

Greek Scriptures. By Rev. George B. Cherven, embodying as it does the sentiments of thousands who do not feel called upon to protest under their own names. [John P. Jewett & Co., Publishers.]—

*Wanderings of a Piller. Wanderings of a Pilgrim, 'Windings of the' River of the Water of Life,' 'Voices of Nature,' Powers of the World to Come,' 'God against Legislatures of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Slavery,' &c. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 20 Washington street. 1860. pp. 472.

washington street. 1860. pp. 472.

Dr. Cheever has here must the pro-slavery arguments drawn from the Bible with consummate logical accumen, scholarly ability, and irresistible power. We commend this work to all who profess to revere the sense of the temple of Liberty; to outrage the moral ing the persistent efforts of the early-inecting men having succeeded in bringing about the change desired.

Washington street. 1860. pp. 472.

No, these provisions are not the effects of a drunken frolic, but of malignant hate towards a race which as withered returned good for evil. There is too evident a determination to tear up the very foundation stones of the temple of Liberty; to outrage the moral ing the rights of man to depend upon any parchment.

Succeeded in bringing about the change desired.

Extracts of a letter from a highly intelligent and respected colored citizen of Connecticut:—

New London, Feb. 20, 1860.

WM. C. Nell, Esq.—Dean Friend—This city has been favored with a lecture from Wendell Phillips, Esq., on the 'Lost Arts,' and I echo the words of every one I have heard speak of it, (and those are not few.) that it was the best of the course of lyceum lectures that has been delivered here this season. Indeed, so great is the enthusiasm to hear him again, that he is to be invited to speak on any subject that he may choose. To me, who have always resided here, I consider it a significant move in the right quarter.

very we go for, even if it enslaves us, our children, and their posterity.

My dear friend, you know we have no votes here, but we have tongues, and mean to use them. When the simple kindness inculeated by their posterity.

ored man felt in regard to slavery; and they are feeling it; and, unless slavery is abolished within fifty years, white men will feel it shifted upon their the field. The Indian huts were then set on fire, and own shoulders, for slavery grows whiter every day; and the whiter it grows, the dearer it grows.

Yours, truly. ried away a few of the remnants of the bodies, and Mr. Nell next introduced William Lloyd Garmison to the audience, who was received with the
market demonstrations of appliage. He paid a

The lest Sunday in February, Mr. Garrison had

The lest Sunday in February, Mr. Garrison had

> JOHN BROWN IN HAYTI. The John Brown excitement has not yet sub-

What made his lectures at South Natick the move effectual and timely, was the disgraceful attempt of the Parish Committee to keep the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that Havis arther with the properties of the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that Havis arther with the best of the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that Havis arther with the best of the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignominy should be the portion of that the church locked Shame and ignoming the church

vitation to attend the Attucks celebration at Boston, on the 5th inst. I have been cherishing the hope that I could be present; but I find it impossible. I would be with you, because it is an occasion of which

The readers of the Liberator know the position of 'Citizens of Albany: The cannon you fired to commemorate the death of John Brown has re-echoed in the hearts of Haytians, and of the strangers of our land, and reverberates through our fields and cities. Your energetic protest against an act of barbarity does you the greatest honor, as it evidently proves labors for South Natick, from which he can now depart in peace.

W. G. B.

W. G. B.

W. G. B.

RIGHTS OF COLORED CITIZENS. ring Extensive Collections of Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, and Foreign Phrases: Chapters on Writing for the Press, Punctuation, and Proof-reading; and other interesting and Valuable Information. By the author of 'How to Write, 'How to Talk,' etc. Price 50 cents.

This volume contains the essence of three or four heavy works, condensed into a size and form adapting it to the Desk or the Pocket, and afforded at a price which brings it within the reach of all. We hazard nothing in pronouncing it almost india. Indeed, no honest man can deny these consequences, price, by Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, New York.

College Song Book. A Collection of American College Songs; with Piano-Forte Accompaniment. Compiled and arranged by C. Wistar Stevens, and dedicated to the Class of '60 of Harvard, and to all music-loving Students of American Colleges. Boaton: Published by Russel' & Tolman, 291 Washington street. reasonable beings something so incomprehensible, tha reasonable beings something so incomprehensible, that resulting in a resolve to remain subjects of the mother country. And is it not possible that we might, in that event, now, like Canada, sustain such a relation to England? Then may we not say, that, but for the blow struck at the right time by a black man, the United States, with all that it of right and justice boasts, might not have been an independent republic?

May the moral blows now being struck for freedom by our friends, be as effectual in their consequences as were the blows struck by our forefathers, in so far as they struck of English shackles!

This volume is intended as a companion to College we are apt to underrate the grievance of which that we are apt to underrate the grievance of which that light to select nearly all the melodies of all Colleges aim to select nearly all the melodies of all Colleges which cultivate music. The whole number of songs here brought together is about sixty. It is neatly and handsomely executed, and no doubt will find a sale outside of the college precincts.

The Guilt of Slavery and form the Hebrew and as they struck of English shackles!

The Guilt of Slavery and form the Hebrew and as they struck of English shackles!

MASSACRE OF INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA. | SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

Mr. Charles Recencin, of Ohio, is publishing in the Cincinnati Commercial notes of a Southern tour he is now making. Attached to the train he was on in Alabama, were two car loads of negroes, and Mr. R. writes:

We went forward to have a look at them, and a sight met my eye never to be forgotten. There were some 150 negroes, young and old, men, women and children, mothers of large families, some alone, some surrounded by their offspring. Their clothing was of the most motley character, and the gifts of fair white gentlemen of worn out hats and coats, were there, to show that at parting there was some natural feeling. The negroes came, as the trader said, from Virginia and North Carolina, from which region and Tennessee 100.000 are taken South each year; at this time it the emigration amounts to 3,000 a week. They were destined for the New Orleans slave market, where the trader expected to get \$2 000 for every healthy, full grown negro. When I first entered the car, a fottid stench, like that of a menagerie of monkeys, made me doubt, for the first time in my life, that the sleeping bodies before me belonged to human beings, and had I not afterwards heard them talk, and seen them exhibit other attributes and propensities, my nose would have taken judgment by default. Some among them looked just as if imported from Africa. They were nearly naked, and seemed unable to reply to questions put to them. The conductor frankly admitted that negroes, whom he could not mistake to be alaves directly from Africa, did frequently come on their road; that 200 such came the week previous, and that 800 more were contracted for.

The Negro Exopts from Missoura, — The St. Louis Democrat states that the exodus of slaves from the road; that 200 such came the week previous, and that 800 more were contracted for.

THE NEGRO EXOLUS FROM MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat states that the exodus of slaves from Missouri continues brisk as ever, and that there are sad incidents connected with this exodus, which detract greatly from the pleasure which is produced by the removal of the institution from Missouri—many the United States Marshal, on the Glover rescue case. Should our State Supreme Court issue a habeas corpus as before, the writ will be resisted by the United States authorities, and the question tested as to the power of the State court over the U. S. court.

A steamer is now on her way from this place to Natchez, with a cargo of twenty-four slaves. On her previous trip she had forty-seven slaves on board. Our informant states that among these was a beautiful young girl of about 13, who, he learned, with astonishment and pity, was a slave, and as hopelessly in slavery as the blackest of her companions, all of whom were in charge of traders on their way to New Orleans. The girl was nearly white; her hair streight, her complexion blooming, and her shape and bearing, gentle and attractive. She is the daughter of a Missouri river merchant, whose well-known intention was to emancipate her; but he died, and his executors, or heirs, thought it would not do to bring up together any longer this girl and her whiter sister, the merchant's other daughter, therefore she has been merchant's other daughter, therefore she has been sold away into the South.

Can men be still found in Missouri to say that slave-

female, of aimost classic beauty, about eighteen years old, so nearly white that the tinge of African blood in her veins, was scarcely preceptible, and perfect enough in form and feature to have served as a model for a Praxiteles or a Powers, was yesterday manumitted in the Probate Court by a well-known New Orleans merchant. Her countenance was beaming, expressions. The democratic bill to banish free negroes the blessed privilege of choosing masters and becoming slaves, is recorded among the enlightened statutes of the sovereign State of Alabama. Will you walk into my paror,' says the spider, &c. merchant. Her countenance was beaming, expressive, intelligent, her dark eye brilliant, melting, and her general appearance quite spirituelle, owing partly to the worm of consumption that was evidently feeding on her cheek. She was elegantly attired, and in

correspondent on board the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, who writes as follows from St. Paul de Loando, Dec. 20:

coast, has not altogether been thrown away. It has thoroughly convinced us that the whole slave coast thoroughly convinced us that the whole slave coast is, we may say, lined with slavers, who are generally from New York, cleared from the Custom House, bringing all the appliances of the trade with them, and maneuvering about on the coast, under various pretences and disguises of legal traffic; particularly under that most specious blind,—the obtaining palm oil—until the favorable moment having arrived, the cargo is shipped, and a few hours finds thom out of danger, on their way to the West Indies.

The Travernier was captured by a British cruiser, the Viper, and sent to St. Helena. When captured, she had on board six hundred slaves. Most of them were from eight to sixteen years old; some were women; all were naked. When visited by the officers of the Portsmouth, although the slaves were then in a better condition than when captured, some were dying, and nearly all were sick. The writer states that when opthalmia broke out among the miserable Africans, every new case was thrown overboard, under the supposition that the disease is contagious.

THE NON-INTERCOURSE BUGBEAR.—The following communication in a recent number of the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, shows what a bugbear the cry of non-intercourse is, which some people are trying to use for \$2.50 per hundred. political ends. The writer asks :-

Will any well-informed and intelligent citizen of this State who has turned his attention to the subject, inform the public what has been the actual result of tograph of LYDIA MARIA CHILD, with autoinform the public what has been the actual result of tograph of Libba Marka Chill, with national the high faltuin, rushing, rearing, prancing and pitching resolutions about non-intercourse, domestic manufactures, buying at home, encouraging Virginia cities, employing Virginia mechanics, &c., &c., passed lately, not only in this city, but in nearly every town and county in the Commonwealth? I was in New York 20 by 28 inches, of the BOSTON MASSACRE—on and Philadelphia last week and had some opportunit. county in the Commonwealth? I was in New York 2 and Philadelphis last week and had some opportunities of knowing, and am firmly of the opinion that more goods of all kinds have been sold in both places to Southern markets than was ever before the case. Southern merchants and Southern people, despite of everything done and said, will buy where they think they can get the best assortment and purchase at the cheapest rates. They are mistaken frequently about the cheapest rates. But what merchant has yet stopped going to the North? How can they?

LINSEY WOOLSEY.

received from the publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 37 Park Row, New York, the first number that it now becomes the duty and interest of Alabama, and all other slaveholding States, to cease commendant and the result in the Northern States of the Union; and to effect this object, they recommend the people to hold meetings in every county and neighborhood, and resolve not to buy any article of merchandise or manufacture obtained in the Northern from the publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 37 Park Row, New York, the first number of this splendid Work, which our exchanges are continually prinsing. It is published in semi-monthly parts, and so cheep that it can come within the reach neighborhood, and resolve not to buy any article of merchandise or manufacture obtained in the Northern from a procured through any Northern from or procured t States, or procured through any Northern firm or the printing and quality of paper are excellent. This

IT WAS A SCENE.—We have been troubled to give a proper name to the act of brutality exhibited at Washington by Brooks' murderous attack upon the unarmed Sunner, and the later cowardly assault by Edmundson, of Virginia, upon the invalid Hickman, of Pennsylvania, but Vice President Breckinridge has solved the difficulty. In a late card published by that gentleman, relative to the affair, he says:

It have been troubled to give a proper name to the Scriptures ever published in this or any other country.

The following are the contents of the Cuntstant Examiner for March:—1. Womanhood. II. The Liberal Religious Movement in the United States. III. The Book of Job. IV. Robert Burton.

feated in Virginia, although nearly all the Democratic The Examiner is worthy of the widest circulation. papers, and both the aspirants for the Presidency, Wise and Hunter, favored it strongly. The Richmond

THE MILITIA LAW. The amendment to the Military and the circulation of the widest circulation.

· Virginia still occupies her ancient proud position of

an end to the whole matter.

The porier of the steamship Marion, named Francis Mitchell, has been tried at Charleston, S. C., for siding a slave in trying to escape, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged! As a sort of companion to this, a grand juror sitting in the county court at Charlette, N. C.—a Mr. Francis Davis—was, on the 26th of January, on motion of solicitor D. B. Rea, expelled from the jury for expressing sentiments in opposition to the institution of slavery. He was subscupelled from the jury for expressing sentiments in opposition to the institution of slavery. He was subscupently and county committee as a witness, placing it on constitutional grounds. He was subscupently arrested, thrown into prison, and a thonaud dollars ball demanded for his appearance at the protest in defence of his refusal to appear before the Harper's Ferry Inquisitorial Committee as a witness, placing it on constitutional grounds. He was subscupelled from the jury for expressing sentiments in opposition to the institution of slavery. He was subscupently and the protest in defence of his refusal to appear before the Harper's Ferry Inquisitorial Committee as a witness, placing it on constitutional grounds. He was subscupelled from the jury for expressing sentiments in opposition to the institution of slavery. He was subscupently and must remain there are also and subscupently and the protest in the person of Bollach StarRR, of Boston, in said county, a minor.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by Lewis Howard, and Nancy Howard, and Nanc

CLEVELAND, (O.) Friday, March 9, 1860.

Lan men be still found in Missouri to say that slavery is an unalloyed blessing, when it brings in its train
such evils as the above—so morally degrading and so
offensive to humanity?

Manumission of a Beautiful Slave. A young
female, of almost classic heavist about a factor of the second of t Hon, J. R. Giddings writes to the New York

NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. three new and valuable Anti-Slavery Tracts. They point of personal appearance would contrast favorably with most fashionable Fourth-street belies.—Cincin-nati Enquirer.

three new and valuable Anti-Slavery Tracts. They consist of the freshest and most interesting matter, and we invite to them the attention of all our readers. As they are to be sold at the simple cost, (or less,)

'The few months' experience we have had on the No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and 28 pp.

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c. 24 pp. No. 8. An Account of some of the Principal Slave In-

surrections during the last two Centuries. By Joshua Coffin. 36 pp. Price of the first two of the above, five cents single; cts. the dozen: \$3 50 the hundred. Of No. 3, six

is. single; 60 cents the dozen; \$4 the hundred. To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beekman street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and 21 Cornhill, Boston.

The AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has also just published, in a neat pamphlet form, the able and eloquent speech of THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of New York, in reply to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the American Board of Foreign Missions. Orders for

READ THIS.

The subscriber can now furnish copies of the Phosheet, \$1.50; gilt frame, \$3.50. As the stone or which this design was drawn has been accidentally destroyed, this is a rare chance for purchasing, as the stock on hand is very limited.

All the above will be mailed safely without addi-WILLIAM C. NELL, tional cost. Boston, March 12, 1860. 21 Cornhill.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIRLE. We have received from the publishers, Mesers. Cassell, Petter & work, when complete, will form one of the most mag-

"I happened to winess the difficulty between those we gentlemen. It was not a fight—if you a some." V. Dr. Bellows and the Pulpit. VI. Dr. Huntington on the Trinity. VII. The Heart of the Ander VIII. Review of Current Literature. New Publica-The 'Southern Conference' scheme was de- tions received. A very able and interesting number.

THE MILITIA LAW. The amendment to the Militia Law of Massachusetts, striking out therefrom the in-Virginia still occupies her ancient proud position of perfect independence and unsuspected loyalty to the vidious, unconstitution and absurd word 'wntru,' Constitution and the Union—and there let her stand beside an overwhelming unjority of her Southera sisters, allowing South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi to go out of the Union in a blaze of glory, if they choose. But they will not choose, and there will be an end to the whole matter.'

SAYAGE VINDICTIVENESS. This day—Friday, March 16—Virginia will strangle upon the gallows two more of the brave associates of John Brown—Streems and Hazlett—the shaughter of fifteen of them at Harper's perform less says that the efforts of Northern anti-slavery men at the South, and have tongues of anti-slavery men at the South, and have postponed the final extinction of slavery at least half a century. If this be so, the slaveholders ought to change their anathemass upon anti-slavery men into change their anathemass. This day of John Brown—Streems and John Brown—Streems

FRIDAY, THE 16th OF MARCH, 1860. THE MARTYRDOM OF STEVENS AND HAZ-

LETT.

Let the day and the event be duly observed. The friends of freedom in Boston and vicinity will hold a public meeting in the evening, at the MEIONAON, at half-past 7 o'clock, for this purpose.

Dr. John Doy and Joseph Gardner of Kansas,the former who was rescued from the Missouri ruffians by the latter and his brave associates-also, R. J. HINTON, of Kansas, and WM. LLOYD GABRISON, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, T. W. HIGGINSON, and other speakers, will be present.

A meeting will be held for consultation and a free interchange of sentiment, at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to which all who desire the overthrow of slavery, by all suitable means, are cordially

WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture as fol-

Wednesday, March 28. Northampton. Thursday, 4 29. Friday, 4 30. Sunday. April 1. Cummington,

RALPH WALDO EMERSON will address

the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society (Rev Theodore Parker's) at Music Hall, on Sunday forenoon March 18.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in

DIED-In this city, March 12th, MARGARET B. KEY, aged 75 years and eleven months. She was grand-daughter of the ensign of the colored military company to whom Gov. Hancock presented a flag, at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Funeral services were conducted at Christ Church, of which she was a member. Her remains were de-

posited at Mount Auburn. In Dorehester, Dec. 10, at the residence of D. B. Stedman, Esq., Erray Thornton, colored, aged 101

years.
In Brighton, March 13, CHARLES WILLIAM, son of John M. and Lucretia Hilton Lenox, aged 2 months

DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT WORK The Guilt of Slavery,

AND THE

CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING,

DEMONSTRATED FROM THE HEBREW AND GREEK SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

We announce with much pleasure the issue of the hree new and valuable Anti-Slavery Tracts. They and Slaveholding es a sin against God and man. It contains a thorough analysis of the Mosaic laws of domestic service, as well as of tributary subjection; THE SLAVE TRADE .- The New York Times has a we hope that orders for them will be numerous. The and of the national history in illustration of the laws. The learned author has spent years of research upon this work, and it is without doubt the ablest effort of his life, and the most thorough demolition of all pro-sla-Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. very arguments, based upon the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

PRICE, \$1 25.

JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. 6wis

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child's

LIFE OF

ISAAC T. HOPPER.

THE DISTINGUISHED QUAKER PHI-

LANTHROPIST. TS one of the most intensely interesting and useful biographies of MODERN TIMES.

His was emphatically 'A TRUE LIFE.

A NEW EDITION.

THE TWELFTH THOUSAND Is just published. No library is complete without the record of this TRUE LIFE—a life spent in deeds of the most active philanthropy and benevolence.

PRICE, \$1 25. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS. No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

CARPETING.

'All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING, 285 WASHINGTON STREET.

(NEAR WINTER STREET,)

RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminaters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Peltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

THE LOWEST PRICES, For eash or approved credit.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SUFFOLK, ss. To the next of kin, and all other persons interested in the person of ELLEN STARR, of Boston, in said county, a minor.

BY R. W. EMERSON. Whither? albeit I follow fast, In all life's circuit I but find Not where thou art, but where thou wast, Fleet Beckoner, more shy than wind ! I haunt the pine-dark solitudes, With soft, brown silence carpeted, And think to snare thee in the woods Peace I o'ertake, but thou art fled ! find the rock where thou didst rest, The moss thy skimming foot hath prest; All Nature with thy parting thrills, Like branches after birds new-flown, Thy passage hill and hollow fills With hints of virtue not their own : In dimples still the water slips Where thou hast dipped thy finger-tips; Just, just beyond, forever burn Gleams of a grace without return; Upon thy shade I plant my foot, And through my frame strange raptures shoot All of thee but thyself I grasp; I seem to fold thy luring shape, And vague air to my bosom clasp, Thou lithe, perpetual Escape! One mask, and then another drons

And thou art secret as before. Sometimes with flooded ear I list, And hear thee, wondrous organist, Through mighty continental stops, A thunder of strange music pour :-Through pipes of earth and air and stone Thy inspiration deep is blown; Through mountains, forests, open downs, Lakes, railroads, pariries, states and towns. Thy gathering fugue goes rolling on, The factory-wheels a rhythmus hum ; From brawling parties concords come;-All this I hear, or seem to hear: But when, enchanted, I draw near To fix in notes the various theme, Life seems a whiff of kitchen-steam. History a Swiss street-singer's thrum, And I, that would have fashioned words To mate that music's rich accords, By rash approaches startle thee, Thou mutablest Perversity! The world drones on its old tum-tum,

Not wearied yet, I still must seek, And hope for luck next day, next week. I go to see the great man ride, Ship-like, the swelling human tide That floods to bear him into port, Trophied from senate-hall or court Thy magnetism, I feel it there, Thy rhythmic presence fleet and rare Making the mob a moment fine With glimpses of their own Divine, As in their demigod they see Their swart ideal soaring free; 'Tis thou that bear'st the fire about Which, like the springing of a mine, Sends up to heaven the street-long shout: Full well I know that thou wast here; That was thy breath that thrilled mine ear But vainly, in the stress and whirl, I dive for thee, the moment's pearl.

Through every shape thou well canst run,

But thou hast slipt from it and me,

And all thine organ-pipes left dumb

Proteus, 'twixt rise and set of sun, Well pleased with logger camps in Maine, As where Milan's pale Duomo lies A stranded glacier on the plain, Its peaks and pinnacles of ice Melted in many a quaint device, And sees, across the city's din, Afar its silent Alpine kin : I track thee over carpets deep To Wealth's and beauty's inmost keep; Across the sand of bar-room floors, 'Mid the stale reek of boosing boors Where drowse the hayfield's fragrant heats, Or the flail-heart of Autumn beats; I dog thee through the market's throngs, To where the sea, with myriad tongue Laps the green fringes of the pier, And the tall ships that eastward steer Curtsy their farewells to the town I follow allwhere for thy sake,-Touch thy robe's hem, but ne'er o'ertake,-Find where, scarce yet unmoving, lies, Warm from thy limbs, their last disquise .-But thou another mask hast donned, And lurest still, just, just beyond ! But here a voice. I know not whence. Thrills clearly through mine inward sense, Saving, 'See where she sits at home, While thou in search of her dost roam All summer long her ancient wheel Whirls humming by the open door, Or, when the hickory's social zeal Sets the wide chimney in a roar, Close-nested by the tinkling hearth, It modulates the household mirth With that sweet, serious undertone Of Duty, music all her own; Still, as of old, she sits and spins Our hopes, our sorrows, and our sins; With equal care she twines the fates Of cottages and mighty states; She spins the earth, the air, the sea, The maiden's unschooled fancy free, The boy's first love, the man's first grief, The budding and the fall o' the leaf : The piping west wind's snowy care For her their cloudy fleeces spare, Or from the thorns of evil times She can glean wool to twist her rhymes; Morning and noon and eve supply

Harass her not: thy heat and stir The greater coyness breed in her: Yet thou may'st find, ere Age's frost, Thy long apprenticeship not lost, Learning at last that Stygian Fate Supplies for him that knows to wait The Muse is womanish, nor deigns Her love to him who pules and plains ; With proud, averted face she stands m who wooes with empty hands. Make thyself free of manhood's guild ; Pull down thy barns, and greater build The wood, the mountain, and the plain Wave breast-deep with the poet's grain; Pluck thou the sunset's fruit of gold. Glean from the heavens and ocean old : Let thy life garner daily wheat : The epic of a man rehearse. Be something better than thy verse, Make thyself rich, and then the Muse Shall court thy precious interviews, Shall take thy head upon her knee, And such enchantment lilt to thee. That thou shalt hear the life-blood flow From farthest stars to grass-blades low, And find the Listener's science still Transcends the Singer's deepest skill !

To her their fairest tints for dve. But ever through her twirling thread

Tinged from the homestead's genial heart. The stamp and warrant of her art :

With this, Time's sickle she outwears,

And blunts the Sisters' baffled shear

THE LIBERATOR.

CRITICISM ON THE CREATOR. A London paper (quoted by the New York Trihistorian Macaulay-

This is not unlike what Rev. Nehemiah Adams says (p. 128) of his 'South-side View of Slavery,'

While it [the Constitution of the United States] remains, all our appeals to a higher law are fanati-

ever since its national existence, and that is fast destroying all our rights by the boldness and extent of its usurpation, proves that we need a new Revolution. The currency of sentiments like the above, and the unblushing impudence with which they are put forth even by clergymen, those whom the people acshow that we need a new Reformation. Are the statceive the 'traditions of the elders' as of supreme aupreaching of the Gospel; ministers, even those who preaching of the Gospel; ministers, even those who call themselves anti-slavery, fraternize with him as a use force for self-protection in any case, then my dels !- c. K. W.

THE PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR. system t

The consumer creates the demand. The demand compact to which I am a party.

it. The other occasion, Deity (or Nature) creates. Many things would find a market at once, and in be produced, because Deity, or Nature, has not pro- Horace, 'Never to bring in a divinity for a purpose duced the other occasion, or means, e. g., a 'perpet-ual motion,' and many other conceivable inventions.

Nor do I think that a

occasion. B. produces it. Let A. stop consuming, posite conclusion. If force is often used to overthrough and B. will stop producing the same, if Deity withholds his part. Really, the means are the only essenholds his part. Really, the means are the only tial occasion for the production; consequently, Deity be more effectual than force. This would be render

labor, or to connect with its production any wrong.

No more does A. who consumes it. The fraud or wrong in producing no more goes forward to the consumer than it goes backward to the means. The rain unlawfulness of all force in self-defence, or the invioand sunshine are more directly involved in the production, than is the consumption-and more essential. Deity or Nature is in fact a co-worker with the producer-with the slave.

and on the good, and sendeth his rain upon the just free States, every man who mingles in co and upon the unjust, a supporter of slavery—a party ety knows that there is a vast amount of John Brown to all injustice? He is so, if the mere fact of confaith in the people. In the north part of Ohio, I can and fraud, makes one a supporter of slavery and a timony of others, that most anti-slavery men (inparty to fraud. All natural means of producing may cluding nearly all the real strength of the communislave labor, and fraudulently. So the market may be supplied by free and honest labor as well as othersupplied by free and honest labor as well as other-wise. The mere fact of furnishing an occasion—an even now tending to organization, and very likely, opportunity—a means, or even a temptation for a I think certainly, will culminate in action. It emean man to sin, does not involve one in the sin.

bery. Is the carrier of money responsible for robble, and doing just as much to sustain it as the buyer. show otherwise, I am, in any event,

Deity, nature, and man furnish the opportunities, the occasions-and each individual man is reponsible for the use he makes of them-the blame rests with him. If I take the means God has given me, and wrongfully use them to supply the demand you create, when these means could be rightfully used, and that demand honestly supplied, the wrong upon me-I alone am responsible.

itself in the possession of another. I pay him his tee on the Judiciary, on petition of Lydia En price, and take it with his full consent. I purchase and 49 others, demanding the right of suffrage to price, and take it with his full consent. I purchase his title, and if I know of no other just claimant, the article is mine rightfully. If I do know of another mittee are constrained to ask to be discharged from rightful claimant, but know that he is so situated that the further consideration of the subject, un the property or the value of it can never go back to pears that a majority of the women of the Comm him, the article is still mine justly.

if possible. I can do this by laboring for his freedom, and in no other way. If I labor for his welfare, I have a right to assume that he consents to my using the products of his labor. I have a right to assume this, because it is not possible to get his personal this, because it is not possible to get his personal interested in any proposed law have expressed their verbal consent.

2d. Because the product cannot go back to his possession, and this is the only remuneration possible. But the cotton is not the article stolen from the They are held to answer for the commission of the commissi slave. It is no more his than the corn produced by crime, just as men are. Are women interior to m an unpaid hand belongs to that hand. Truly, every laborer has a claim upon the products of that labor not be entrusted with the decision of political, civil laborer has a claim upon the products of that labor till he is remunerated; but the products are not property, if he produced them in the service of another.

The labor is what he is plundered of, not the products of that labor. He, who hires another, and does not judge that this would be the result of the permision. pay him, steals only his labor, for this only he takes sion of suffrage to women? from him; but the slaveholder steals the person of the slave—steals his physical strength, and applies it to the elective franchise, become manual to the elective franchise, become manual to the elective franchise. the production of cotton. The buyer of the cotton the production of cotton. The buyer of the cotton is no more responsible than the buyer of corn is responsible for the farmer's cheating his hired man out

If I can just as conveniently patronize an honest man, it is my duty to do so, for the encouragemen of honesty. But if I honestly, on my part, deal with a rascal. I do not become a partner to his rascality. He may take advantage of my patronage to continue his wrong, just as he takes advantage of the facilities al year. The work is devoted to the interest nature affords; but I am not responsible; nor is nature. There can be no wrong inherent in any good, mercy and its labor of love. He may take advantage of my patronage to continue nature affords; but I am not responsible; nor is nature. There can be no wrong inherent in any good, useful product. There can be no wrong in the honest and just purchase and possession of such product. Where, then, can there be wrong in an anti-slavery man honestly purchasing and using the product of none in any sense, nor can such consumers be, in any sense, supporters of the slave system. But, if this reasoning be false, will not some one point it out?

J. H. FOWLER. Cambridge.

Toombs on Durilling. Senator Toombs says that the noblest death any man could die was death in a

THE NON-RESISTANCE PRINCIPLE. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Your correspondence with friend Whittier, and your mutual recognition of non-resistance as an invi-olable principle, remind me of a request I long ago intended to make, viz., that yourself or Mr. Wh 'A true friend of liberty, he preferred to deduce it (who never fails to make things clear) would state from the immemorial practice of our ancient monarchy, instead of from the fallacious doctrines of natural control of the non-resistance principle. I have read whatever I could ded tance principle. I have read whatever I could find upon the subject, but never have found anything t ne, conclusive, and therefore infer that I have miss ed the considerations which satisfy such minds as yours, and friend Whittier's, and Adin Ballou's, and

Self-defence (including defence of our neighbors seems to me not only a natural instinct, but a natural right-which may be regulated by self-imposed considerations of policy, or by social compact, but canno rightfully be suppressed. Moral measures, so long as they serve effectually, are doubtless most proper. If we can persuade the robber and murderer to pas by and leave us unharmed, or if we can run away forth even by clergymen, those whom the people ac-cept as competent teachers in morals and religion, so. But if our own safety, or that of others, reshow that we need a new Reformation. Are the stat-quires other means of protection, involving danger or utes of men really better in themselves, and safer to destruction to the aggressor, I know of no just restricbe followed, than the laws of God? Are we to rerent necessities of the occasion. The same power thority at the command of modern 'Reverends,' any more than of ancient 'Rabbia'? Yet South-side which gave me a tongue to persuade and legs to run Adams is received in this community as a Christian I can see, gave me the right to use either of these Adams is received in this community.

I can see, gave the tile right three remedies against wrong, according to the exi-

minister of Christ; and all these stupidly admit and hands are debarred from a main resource, though my echo his assumption that the men who, in opposition to him, maintain God's laws as supreme, are infiability of human life in all cases be admitted as a settled principle, then my right to use force is limited to such means as may not endanger the life of the assailant. But, until one or both those propositions To what extent are the consumers responsible for the established, there is no limit to my right of defence, except my own views of expediency, or some

does not create the supply. It is only one occasion of Arguments or authority drawn from Scripture a not likely to dispose of this question. If either of the above two propositions is true, it can be sustained this sense are really demanded, but they never will without Scripture help; and I am of the mind of

Nor do I think that arguments drawn from the A. consumes corn—so creates the demand. Deity right to use it justly, but rather as favoring an opadmitted abuse of force at all conclusive against the right, the more need it should be used as far as pos-

Nor is it sufficient to show that moral means may is as responsible as A. for the corn which B. proing the question one of expediency, to be settled ac-Deity does not compel B. to produce corn by slave cording to the exigencies of each particular case, which is, indeed, the very ground which I assume a

This question is of particular importance Since the Harper's Ferry event, the thoughts of peo ple are taking a new direction in regard to duty. ducer—with the slave.

Is 'God, who maketh his sun to shine on the evil

Wade's disclaimers on behalf of the people of the suming, and so furnishing an occasion for slave labor aver, from extensive personal knowledge and the tesas well used by free labor, and rightfully, as by ty,) are Brownonians, at least in sympathy and princibraces a large proportion of men of strong moral If nobody carried money, there would be no rob- principle, open to moral conviction. If you can show that their views in regard to the use of force are bery? But the buyer of cotton knows that it is the wrong, you will do much towards turning the tide product of slave labor.' So God, who waters and which is now setting very strongly in a hostile direcwarms the soil with sun and rain, knows-if he tion. My own sympathies and faith tend that way, knows anything-that he is making the labor profita- because it seems to me the way of duty. If you can

> Yours, for the right, and the right way to the right, DANIEL MANN.

Painesville, Ohio.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

Senate, not long since, we find the following : Again. I find an article harmless and useful in 'Mr. Simmons, of Plymouth, from the Commi wealth ask for the right of suffrage.

Suppose the article be cotton, produced by the labor of a slave, and rightfully belonging to him, but I find it actually possessed by another. I purchase his possession, and rightfully own all claim to it, except that of the slave. Now, the property cannot go back to him, nor can any pecuniary value; still it is what am I to do? Honestly get his consent, if possible. I can do this by laboring for his freedom, I can do this by laboring for his welfare. I So George the Third might have said to the Am

wish in its enactment?
We cannot see why, on the great principle much danger that any legislation can make men ef-feminate, as there is that women will, by admission

sponsible for the farmer's cheating his hired man out are governed, is a relic of the dark ages, when women of the price of his labor which entered into the proonly to occupy the post of slaves or playthir is preserved through prejudice, and a blind innovation. Most women are less ready and considers himself responsible for the unpaid rent of with the working of the political and civil machine, that store, or for the grocer's indebtedness to the producers of those articles?

Innovation. Most women are less ready and maninar with the working of the political and civil machine, simply because a tormidable 'No admittance,' has deprived them of the inducement and opportunity to become familiar with its movements.—Nantucket

THE CALMUT is the name of a monthly of 32 page the first number of which is before us. It is issue by John Beeson, Indian Aid Office, No. 55 Broad way, New York, and is furnished to subscribers

erey and its labor of love.

Our land, once green as paradise, is hoary
E'en in its youth, with tyranny and crime;
Its soil with blood of Afric's sons is gory,
Whose wrongs Eternity can tell—not Time;
The red man's woes shall tell the damning story,
To be rehearsed in every age and clime.'
—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Des Moines, were hanged in the woods of Tama county, Iowa, recently, by a number of persons from whom they had stolen horses. It appears that a Mr. Small, member of the City Council of Des Moines, and Seaman, a constable of Des Moines, were the chief actors in this lawless deed of vengeance. Small and Seaman were arrested, but made their escape from the sheriff. Three brothers, named Bunker, residing no

From a Correspondent of the Portland Transcript.

THE PEOPLE IN CONVENTION.

GREAT UNION SAVIN MEETIN IN HORNBY.

I do suppose, that of this ere blossed old country of ourn has bin one to nthe very varge and pint of eternal smash since I fust wore trowsis, it has bin in that alarmin sitivation at least fifty times.

And too the intent and eend that honor may begin whar honor is dow, I want it kept before the people as a everlastin remembrence — perpetuous sevener and momentus moses—that in all cases what the union has bin gin over when perlitical doctors clewhar have promounced it in extremis mortar, an not likely too live afore mornin—Hornby has always kum toe the rescue, an never failed to put the critter on its legs agin.

When aour folks first hearn that Seward an Garrison had committed a reserecshun in Virginny and killed John Brown, and that the Ossywattimies and niggers had tuke Harper's ferry bote, we was considerably struck I alknow, but we didn't lose nour presence of mind. It don't take longer to raise the spirit of '76 in aour people's buzzums than it duz to git up steam in your new fire engine. Thar's only one pesky nigger lives in our town. Let alone his bein a nigger, I deu spose he is bout as clever a ole critter as ever livel; but then, he's a posterity of Cain and Able, which slew aour fust parients with the jaw bone of an Ass, and consequently is agin both scripter an the Constitution. Afore a hour had rolled away among the things as never was, we'd tore his house all to smitters, and the hades and research was a way to my the hades and research was leaded to be on the levee—be at the instance of the planter seized the refractory slave, and bore him to the calaboose, where he remained until evidence could be recalabore, where sized the refractory slave, and bin the alphancy of the lentily may as a free board when every large in the planter seized the refractory slave, and bin the saw in the man time stive the his assert we may be a that in all process. Sam, in the mean time, got a bin in the man time stive the last weighing anchor for a Euro

ration.
Over the sky-blew sirrulian vastness of the everlastin hill-tops, says Peltiab, says he—'up from
the Peelin ambiguities onspeekable koeruscation an
ossillated permeatons of the howlin wilderness, borne
with distended eyes and mouth, pale, silent, staton all the breezes that sweeps the eternal circum-ambiett, shrieked by every eagle as he rises from his At length be shouted to one of his 'drivers' in prey and sores into boundless contiguity, I hear but the field: 'Ned, come here, and bring Big Peter one cry—Union !—anion agin everything, naow, and Jake.'
hereafter, henceforth and forever more! Amen!' In a tric

der never be less

der never be less.

2. Resolved, That things has kim to a pooty pass and oughten so to be—so they oughtent.

3. Resolved, That all abolitioners is rescrectionists, and that hangin the hull lot would permote the interests of trade, and serve to make aour free the interests of trade, and serve to make aour free the interests of trade, and serve to make aour free the interests of trade, and serve to make aour free the interests of trade, and serve to make aour free the interests of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and serve to make aour free trade in the interest of trade, and the interest of trade interest instertootions a terror to the world.

Resolved. That Gov. Wise, in hanging old 4. Resolved. That Gov. Wise, in hanging old Seward and Garrison, is entitled to the ginerous his captives. Eccentric wished to explain the little sympathy of all who keep step with the Union. joke, and told who he was, and what his object was 'And if he wants the hornby Falanks,' the selick — just to have some fun. The overseer didn't bemen be authorized to send that corpse on, ef they lieve one word of it—not he!

b. Resolved, Et aour Southern Brethren don't think the foregoin strong enough, and will write about sich a one as they wants, we'll pass it.

7. Resolved, That the Falanks remain under arms with a keen-cracking driver's whip. The yells, until further orders, with pour to arrest all niggers, groans and protestations of Eccentric were awful to Peddlers, book agents and aberlitionists found runnin at large agin the statoote, and that the town be considered under marshal law for the present.

Adjourned syne dye. ETHAN SPIKE, &c'y. Matthew Hobson, (generally called Black Matt, on account of the darkness of his complexion.) was well known by the inhabitants of the seaboard of Virginia, years ago, as a slave-dealer, and an accomplished breaker-in of bad flesh. He once purchased a bright mulatto by the name of Sam, at a very low price, on account of his numerous bad qualities—such as thieving, lying, and drunkenness. Sam was intelligent, with all his faults—could read and write, and ape the airs of a most polished gentleman. He was so far removed, too, from the pure African, that he could scarcely be distinguished from a white man. On his becoming the property of the slave-dealer, he received several severe admonitions, in order that he might have a foretaste of the temper of his master. Secretly he vowed vengeance for these striking proofs of Matt's affections, and in a short time an opportunity offered to gratify that A SLAVE SELLS HIS OWN MASTER.

Matt made up his gang, and shipped them at tampering with slaves. A rope, instead of a whip, Matt made up his gang, and shipped them at tampering with slaves. A rope, instead of a whip, might be the reward of the joker.

Norfolk. The barque arrived safely at New Orleans, and was brought to the wharf. In order that Sam might bring a good price, he was togged off in fine slother of the property of the state of the property o hes-calf-skin boots, a silk hat, and kid gloves. Matt thought by this external show to realize at least \$1,500 for the mulatto, as the body servant of we have before alluded to the remarkable musical talent of the blind slave boy Tom, the propto go on shore, in order to show him off. He proceeded to the Alhambra, and there strutted about among the best of them. Hearing a portly gentleman remark that he wished to purchase a good body servant, he went up to him, and with an independent swagger, said:

We have before alluded to the remarkable musical talent of the blind slave boy Tom, the proptor of a slaveholder in Savannah. The report of this boy's wonderful powers is thus confirmed by among the best of them. Hearing a portly gentleman remark that he wished to purchase a good body savs:—

He strikes the keys with all the confidence of

throat, and bellowed for the police. An officer hap

agin both scripter an the Constitution. After a hour had rolled away among the things as never was, we'd tore his hauses all to smithers, and the county of Cumberland, (we'll say.) where had to see that the county of Cumberland, (we'll say.) where had in a verseer sitting on the top-rail of the fence of an overseer fashion, watching his hands, at some sort of work within. To stop, have a chat, and treat the overseer, was the first impulse of the Eccentric; and speedily all hands were growing merry over the superior Bourbon, in a correct of the fence. But, in an evil moment, an unhappy idea struck Hudgins. He would quiz the overseer, was the first impulse of the Eccentric; and speedily all hands were growing merry over the superior Bourbon, in a correct of the fence. But, in an evil moment, an unhappy idea struck Hudgins. He would quiz the overseer, was the first impulse of the Eccentric; and speedily all hands were growing merry over the superior Bourbon, in a correct of the fence. But, in an evil moment, an unhappy idea struck Hudgins. He would quiz the overseer, was the first impulse of the Eccentric; and speedily all hands were growing merry over the superior Bourbon, in a correct of the fence. But, in an evil moment, an unhappy idea struck Hudgins. He would quiz the overseer, was the first impulse of the Eccentric; and speedily all hands were growing merry over the superior Bourbon, in a correct of the fence. But, in an evil moment, and unhappy idea struck Hudgins. He would quiz the overseer, was the first impulse of the fence and then tuk suthin, we only hered the pearoar-stolen—so he would! And he did, in the most con-ration.

sat down. Of course there warnt.

The committee on resolutions then kim in and reported the following, which was adopted sync hold of 'Cub,' and quickly had his hands tied behind his back—the boy knowing his place too well

did tie him, and that in double quick time. The overseer drew a long breath, as he surveyed is captives. Eccentric wished to explain the little

And right then and there that trusty guardian of

hear. He swore he was 'sound on the goose.'
'Yes!' said the overseer—'but you'll be a heap
sounder when we've done with you down yonder at

Mules were brought, and the horses of Hudgins and 'Cub' led away—and themselves mounted on the hybrids, and forthwith the resolute overseer trotted them, ten miles, to town, securely bound and watched by himself and a trusty negro, each armed with a double-barrel. Arrived, the Eccentification of the companion of the statement o

SINGULAR EFFECT OF HIS MUSIC UPON

self a white man.'

'A white man!' exclaimed the planter, laughing; 'that is a funny conceit, indeed; but I can soon cure him of that—I've had considerable experience in training and managing gentlemen of color.'

'Oh! sir,' continued Sam, 'there is but little but he improvises with readiness and fluency. On doubt that he can be cured—though you may find ob! sir,' continued Sam, 'there is but little doubt that he can be cured—though you may find some trouble at first.'

'Well, sir, you appear to be a gentleman,' said the planter, who was rather too anxious and confiding. 'I will take him on your recommendation. Where is he now?'

'On board the barons wonder at the improvises with readiness and nuency. Un the occasion of which we speak, Tom was directed by his master to play an original piece, and he complicated with cheerful readiness. He composed with all the ease and confidence that mark the fluent oration in the use of language.

These original compositions increase the wondering interest excited by the performance of this prod-

the planter, who was rather too anxious and confiding. 'I will take him on your recommendation. Where is he now?'

'On board the barque —, yonder, at the wharf; you can see him at any moment.'

'Good!' exclaimed the planter: 'I am much pleased with your honesty and candor, and in order to save time—here are your nine hundred dollars—please give me a bill of sale.'

Sam got the clerk to draw up a bill of sale, signed the name of Samuel Hopkins, pocketed the money, and told the planter to ask the captain for Black Matt; he would himself be on board as soon as he had closed a bargain with another gentleman, who was desirous of purchasing one of his field hands.

The pursy planter made his way to the barque, and demanded of the captain to see the boy Black Matt. The officer pointed to Matthew Hobson, who sat on the quarter deek, smoking his cigar, and superintending the debarkation of his slaves.

'Are you Black Matt, my fine fellow?' asked the planter, addressing the slave-merchant.

'Folks call me so to hum,' was the reply, but my name is Matthew Hobson. What do you want?'

'I'll tell you, Matt, what I want. I want you. You're a likely looking fellow, and will just suit me.'

'Look you here, stranger,' said Matt, firing up, 'maybe you don't know who you're speaking to.'

'Yes I do, though—you're my property; I bought you of your master; Samuel Hopkins, just now, and—'

'You bought me!' exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before the planter: 'hell and the deril, sir-I'm a white man!'

'You bought me!' exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before the planter; 'hell and the deril, sir-I'm a white man!'

'You bought me!' exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before the planter; 'hell and the deril, sir-I'm a white man!'

'You bought me!' exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before, the planter; 'hell and the deril, sir-I'm a white man!'

'You bought me!' exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before, the planter; 'hell and the deril, sir-I'm a white man!' it won't do—I know you—you can't hu

In a trice, three stout negroes jumped over the Perhaps there warnt no stompin when Peltinh the down. Of course there warnt.

And the down. Of course there warnt.

1. Resolved, The day we celebrate—may its shad-to resist.

Hudgins at first was taken by surprise, and his

will go.

5. Resolved, That we recognize in aour Southern Brethren the trew Shiverly Paytriots and Paytriarks. That they olders right and that we of the North is prone to wrong as the spark is to go up chimbly. That slavery was sot up in the covenant with Abram when he was caught in the bullrushes, and is therefore a sacred institutotion. Long may it wave!

Southern Brethren don't

HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP. AND

We have before alluded to the remarkable mu

says:—

"He strikes the keys with all the confidence of one largely gifted with the musical faculty, or talent. His manipulation is most graceful; his touch is now exquaitely delicate, and then all the strength of his frail body is thrown into his hands, and he strikes the instrument with impassioned earned days. What do you ask for him?

"Nine hundred dollars,' replied Sam, 'and cheap enough at that. He has every quality—can shave, dress hair, brush boots, and is, besides, polished in his manners. I could have got fifteen hundred dollars for him, but for one fault."

"Ha!' rejaculated the planter; 'and pray, what kind of fault is that?"

"Why, sir, a ridiculous one. He imagines himself a white man."

"A white man!' exclaimed the planter, laugh."

"A white man! exclaimed the planter, laugh."

"He strikes the keys with all the confidence of one largely gifted with the musical faculty, or talent. His manipulation is most graceful; his touch is now exquaistely delicate, and then all the strength of his frail body is thrown into his hands, and he strikes the instrument with impassioned earnestness.

In his execution he not only reproduces the piece with perfect fidelity, giving every note its sound, but the style of the performer is likewise exactly imitated. Several of our most eminent musicians performed in Tom's hearing long and complex operation is now exquaistely edicate, and then all the strength of his frail body is thrown into his hands, and he strikes the instrument with impassioned earnestness.

In his execution he not only reproduces the piece with perfect fidelity, giving every note its sound, but the style of the performer is likewise exactly imitated. Several of our most eminent musicians performed in Tom's hearing long and complex operation performed in Tom's hearing long and complex oper

devil, sir—I'm a white man!'

'Come, come, now,' calmly said the fat man, it won't do—I know you—you can't humbug me with your conceits—I'll whip it out of you, sir—I'll teach you—'

Here Matt drew back, and aimed a blow at the ruddy nose of the planter, who seized him by the

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING. AND JUDGE POR TO THE ED'S OF EVANORIST: - My age is sixty. YOURSELF. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had ben gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had ben

quite thin. About the last of March, of the year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Ke er, No. 1, according to the directions, and have tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same on three or four weeks, on retiring to hed. appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIEI THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is on advantage to one who was in danger of

Arrange to one who was in danger of become I. Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22 Mar. President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union Union Union

Murfreebore', Tennessee.

Madan-I would state, that some time last pring er, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced but very irregularly; but notwithstanding ularity, I found that its influence was disti ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly via-ble, THE PALLING OFF OF HAIR CHARD, and my locks, which before were quite GHAY, WERK CHANGEN BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it shi trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz, FRE VENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RETOR GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK. I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalas. mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various article factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it is any position desired."

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Alex oate, Buffalo, N. Y. · Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair t natural color.' &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalas. mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to

such as have occasion to use such preparate Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston · Having used numerous specifies to little pure

I discarded all, believing them to be of no value, 80 I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal. samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to us it. I have done so for several months pat with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now saither half mor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years. Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Botton 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found

smong our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldeness had commenced, we have now tne evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to in good effects.' Rev. S. R. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church

I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This

was done by a single bottle used ac-

was done by a ringle outrie used according to direc-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co., . My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and and hair has greatly thickened upon my need, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BECOME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR

ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. W. are thankful to you, and feel that we have full ue of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire,

· Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hir was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not adya, I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in [The above clergyman is well known throughout Great ritain, and to many in the United States.]

HAYTI.

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Parific street,) Hronsiyn.

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and
'efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most
literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use
of it in curing my baldness and grayness.'

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wit-· It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till we Anose it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL. Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 237 Broadway, N. Y., on New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. 'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative;

and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS, McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N *I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zyloalsamus have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheefully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Pratiaburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair son turned as black as when I was a young man.'

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and existed a new growth, although I did not attend to it is ns require.

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity. have no doubt, if you had an agent is a large quantity might be disposed of.

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionery to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without succeas, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, the writes to the 'American Bsptist, -1 have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently burgitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

We think that if these fail to con tess than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articl on which they make more profit than on these; alway

These are the only preparations experted in any

These are the only included the lowest priced.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.

One bottle of the Rostorer will last a year; \$150
a bottle. Balsam, \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., 10 Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355

S. A. Chen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Deposition of the Broome Street, New York.' The Genusine has Mrs. S. A. Allen, signed in Red Ink to outside wrappen, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bothers other is genuine. Signing the name by others in forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim is offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND PANCE GOOD DIRACES. lyeop

ANTI-SLA ROBER TER! num, in adv Five pollars, if

relating to t be directed, erted three Pennsylvani cieties are a LIBERATOR. The The cial Commi MUND QUIN

PRILLIPS. WM. VOL

REF BLACE The gre ratives in brought to has shown Republica pathy. I who are to tion, the l have esponounced to tious,' recontrary, as remark pressions of the labore ing agains The insin licanism s

oppressed, which that towards the are wholl stinctively The gra else, has mere shar Black Re pose for s just occur rian eler dismissed because I Christian pressed in bring the his pains. lican pap bosees,' fair:— Rev. W. been disn the Units he preach

made to
parish con
rest any or
assembled
dent to in
and prease
met there Thus d thought, with the ing men of and poor nies of the they will nities no Republica pathy no friends.—

AN AGE

who has

on a spec noyers' I material

those what the So vestigation other pla eatisfy hi and read; if they of nish the them in evidently colored I The un South to lation w office at

son aver

from 10

into with as to the desirous

dersigne There starving
to supp
the new
ness. W
an object
every or
get the
they wi
tle luxt
have no
will no

BLAVI President a lo Brown, Wit

will yet Englan name of we now not, if eighty menial importe will soo have the coun fr Shall wand dn ment at to their

conserved and grayet be it has yet themselved and su sins follow.